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• LAST EDITION

LONDON HEARS OF MOTIVE BEHIND MOSCOW INCIDENT

Social Revolutionaries Said to
Confess Assassination Was
Carried Out So as to Provoke
Annulment of Peace Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
In addition to Messrs. Tseretelli,
Tchernoff, Skobeleff and Savin-
koff, former ministers in the
Kerensky Government, reported to
be among those arrested by the
Bolsheviks following the revolt in
Moscow, Marie Spiridovna, the famous
revolutionary who suffered so cruelly
under the Tsarist régime and who sub-
sequently was prominent throughout
the phases of last year's revolution, is
also reported to be arrested. She was
a Social Revolutionary leader and was
second in the voting for president of
the Constituent Assembly.

All news from Russia, however,
comes at present through Bolshevik
agencies. These reports which come
mostly via Berlin indicate that the
Social Revolutionary coup d'état has
failed, but there is no consecutive ac-
count of what happened. Dr. Ritzler,
counselor of the legation at Moscow,
is meantime directing the affairs of
the German Embassy.

Count von Mirbach's assassin fled to
the Social Revolutionaries' headquar-
ters, and it is stated that the Social
Revolutionaries have confessed that
the assassination was carried out by
their terrorist section of their party,
with their leaders' approval, so as to
provoke an annulment of the Brest-
Litovsk treaty.

Tzecho-Slovak Wishes

Troops Want to Fight on the Western
Front

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Tzecho-Slovak troops now operating in
Russia desire to fight on the western
front and do not want to be mixed up
in Russian internal affairs. A mem-
orandum to this effect has been pre-
sented to the Japanese Foreign Min-
ister and the allied ambassadors in
Tokyo by Colonel Vladimir Hurban in
behalf of the Tzecho-Slovak National
Council, says the correspondent of
The Times at the Japanese capital.

The memorandum says among other
things that the conflict between the
Tzecho-Slovaks and the Russian So-
viets must be settled for the following
reasons:

"Our forces are active in Russia ac-
cording to the orders of the Tzecho-
Slovak council which can only be mod-
ified by Prof. T. G. Masaryk in agree-
ment with the other members of the
council. The orders are to transport
the forces from Russia to the French
front.

"The Tzecho army consists of volun-
teers whose object is to fight Germany
and Austria, to liberate the Tzecho-
Slovak nation and to establish an in-
dependent state.

"We shall pursue this course to the
last man. We desire, above all, to ex-
hibit our determination on the battle-
fields of France.

"The Tzecho-Slovaks are a subju-
gated nation making the first steps
toward liberation by paying a blood
tribute, and have no moral right to
pursue a policy of protection with re-
gard to such a state as Russia. No
party in Russia and no class is capa-
ble of establishing anything that will
endure. Order must be reestablished
by force—firm, energetic but friendly
and humane force—which will open

(Continued on page two, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

More raids and more prisoners, with
occasional attacks developing into
small actions make a record of the
fighting for the last twenty-four hours.
In Flanders Sir Douglas Haig carried
out successful raids in the neighbor-
hood of Arras, capturing prisoners and
machine guns, whilst the French, by a
sudden attack, supported by tanks,
penetrated the German lines west of
Antheuil, and captured Ferme Porte and
Ferme des Loges, taking 530 prisoners
and 30 machine guns.

Meanwhile the war has suddenly
blazed out again in Albania. Here
the Italian cavalry, operating round
Fieri, some 18 miles north of the
much disputed port of Avlona, on the
Adriatic, has turned an Austrian po-
sition, with the effect of capturing
Fieri, with 1300 prisoners, as well as
guns, airplanes, and machine guns.
What the exact effect of this will be,
it is impossible at present to say, but
probably it is merely of local signifi-
cance. Meantime the allied world
goes on guessing, without much ef-

(Continued on page five, column three)

RULING IS ASKED ON PROHIBITION 'RIDER'

Consideration of the Unobjected
Amendments to Agricultural
Bill Closed—Senator Penrose
Calls Up Point of Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate
finished consideration of the unob-
jected amendments to the Agricultural
Appropriation Bill early in the after-
noon, with Senator Saulsbury in the
chair and Senator Penrose called up
his point of order and asked for a
decision.

Senator Jones began an argument
on the point and cited numerous pre-
cedents from the records of the Sen-
ate in support of his contention that
the prohibition amendment is not gen-
eral legislation.

The issue of wartime prohibition de-
pends upon the ruling to be made by
the chair in the Senate on the point of
order raised by Senator Penrose
against the substitute for the Norris-
Jones amendment.

Senator Penrose's point of order is
that the substitute is general legisla-
tion. If the point is sustained the
amendment will be ruled out. The
foregoing is the exact situation affect-
ing wartime prohibition. In other
words, the fate of the amendment rests
in the chair.

A peculiar situation happens to
exist with respect to the chairman-
ship of the Senate just at the present
time. Vice-President Marshall is
away and, by resolution, Senator
Bankhead is president pro tempore.
He presides only part of the time,
calling to the chair various senators
during the day. No one knows, there-
fore, which senator will give the rul-
ing, as it may be given by any senator
who happens to be in the chair at the
time a ruling may be asked for.

The present disposition of the pro-
hibition senators is to interpose no
objection to consideration of the wire
control resolution. If the Interstate
Commerce Committee reports it, al-
though the food bill is the unfinished
business. They do not wish to be
placed in the attitude of opposing the
White House, and from present pros-
pects, feeling that they are assured
of a majority on a fair and square

(Continued on page six, column three)



Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann
German Foreign Minister whose resignation is reported

VON KUEHLMANN IS REPORTED RESIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The German semi-official agency
states that the Kaiser's acceptance of
von Kuehlmann's resignation is re-
ported on reliable authority, and that
Admiral von Hintze, formerly German
Minister in Peking and now Ger-
many's representative in Christiania,
is mentioned as his possible successor.
Baron von Mumm, German Minister
at Kiel, is expected to succeed von
Mirbach in Moscow.

The immediate cause of von
Kuehlmann's resignation is gener-
ally believed to be the now notori-
ous speech which he delivered in the
Reichstag some weeks ago, in the
course of which he was supposed to
throw some doubt upon Germany's
ability to secure a successful issue of
the war by force of arms alone.

"In view of the magnitude of this
war," Dr. Kuehlmann said on that oc-
casion, "and the number of powers, in-
cluding those from overseas, that are
engaged, its end can hardly be ex-
pected through purely military de-
cisions alone and without recourse to
diplomatic negotiations."

There was considerable outcry in
Germany against the Foreign Minis-
ter's attitude, and it was very gener-
ally rumored that his indiscretion
would involve his resignation. How
far such rumors and speculations are
really in accord with facts it is im-
possible to say. There has been no
hint from official sources that they
are true, whilst the view that he knew
perfectly well what he was doing,
and spoke with the full knowledge
and approval of his superiors, is very
generally held in responsible allied
quarters.

Dr. von Kuehlmann became Foreign
Minister on Aug. 6, 1917. Just prior
to the outbreak of the war he had held
the position of counselor of the Ger-
man Embassy in London, and gained
considerable notoriety in the first
week of August, 1914, by the advice
he proffered to the British Govern-
ment at all hazards to remain neutral
in the conflict which then threatened.

Von Kuehlmann was born in Constanz,
Switzerland, where his father was man-
aging director of the Anatolian Railway.
After serving a military apprenticeship
in the Bavarian Uhlans he entered
the diplomatic service, and held a
number of minor posts abroad before
being sent to London. After the out-
break of war, von Kuehlmann was dis-
patched to Turkey, and there took an
active part in precipitating the inter-
vention of the Ottoman Empire on the
side of the Central Powers. Later he
was appointed Minister to China and
later still attained to the position from
which he has just resigned.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—
Emperor William has consented to
the resignation of Dr. Richard von
Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Sec-
retary, the Wolff News Bureau of Ber-
lin says it is reliably reported.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The
German Emperor has accepted the
resignation of Foreign Secretary von
Kuehlmann, according to a Basel dis-
patch to the Havas Agency.

It is expected that Admiral von
Hintze, the German Minister to Nor-
way and formerly Minister to Mexico,
will succeed him.

Retirement Considered Victory

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to
an official dispatch from Switzerland
today the retirement of von Kuehl-
mann as German Foreign Minister and
the appointment of von Hintze to suc-
ceed him are looked upon as a victory
for the Pan-Germans.

AID FROM OUTSIDE NEEDED IN CHINA

Prof. J. F. Abbott of Washing-
ton University, St. Louis, Ad-
vocates Foreign Participation
in Reorganization of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Some sort of foreign
participation in the reorganization of
China is advocated by Prof. James
Francis Abbott of Washington Univer-
sity, St. Louis, who has just returned
from a six months' study of political
and economic conditions in the Orient.
He believes that the Chinese would
welcome such outside assistance if the
United States were to play a leading
role in it.

That help from the outside and by
disinterested nations is greatly needed
in China, Professor Abbott told a rep-
resentative of The Christian Science
Monitor, there is no doubt. The situa-
tion as he found it in five or six
weeks in China, leaving there less than
two months ago, seemed, he declared,
almost hopeless.

The whole country is disorganized,
he reports. The real government is
military and in the hands of the mil-
itary governors of the provinces and
the generals. There are about a mil-
lion soldiers in China, and these are
marauding in competing armies, none
of which has proven strong enough
to gain control and restore order.

"The Chinese are a peace-loving peo-
ple, and they would welcome foreign
participation in bringing back order,
something like a reorganization com-
mittee," said Professor Abbott. "They
have had experience with such out-
side help in the handling of their cus-
toms and the administration of the salt
tax. These have been perfect suc-
cesses."

Japan of course is apparently ready
to step in to restore the much-needed
order to confused China, but Professor
Abbott did not indicate that in his
opinion this was the solution of the
problem. He confirmed reports that
have appeared in The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor from time to time that
Japan has been interested in China's
unrest and had in one way or another
contributed to it. Japanese interest
in China has been so often accom-
panied by self-interest, he said, that
he felt that if any foreign offer of as-
sistance were extended to China it
must come with a manifestly disinter-
ested purpose.

"Conditions in some parts of China
are as bad as in Belgium after the
German invasion," said Professor
Abbott. "The soldiers go about loot-
ing, robbing, and holding people of
means for ransom. They battle with
each other from time to time. There
is an air of the comic opera in it, for
they are reported to take time off when
the hour to eat approaches, and to
cease fighting again if a foreigner
passes that way."

"These soldiers are mercenaries, and
they go where they get their pay.
Loans made to the provinces for im-
provements seldom, if ever, get to
their intended destination, but gener-
ally go to generals for the pay of
their troops. This is where money
has gone that the Japanese have col-
lateral. The Japanese have the collat-
eral and the soldiers the money."

It is estimated that 45 per cent of
the coal and iron mines in China are
now under Japanese control.

"It seems that, if China is left to
herself, the only way out of the pres-
ent chaos will be for one of the mil-
itary leaders to beat the rest. An
admiral told me while I was there that
Tuan had studied the campaign of the
American Civil War and the Japanese
Rebellion of '67, and had come to the
conclusion that success lay in simply
hacking his way through the opposi-
tion. The admiral told me Tuan was
soon starting south to meet with his
generals and put his plan into opera-
tion. As a matter of fact he left the
next day. He went down to Hankow
and conferred with his men, but some
of them fell out, and the upshot of
Tuan's attempt was that his forces
were fallen upon and beaten."

"Meantime the Japanese are taking
an ever active interest in the affairs of
China. What stirred up the Chinese
so much when the Japanese made their
last great demands was that the Jap-
anese had recognized the facts of the
situation and chosen to deal with the
military people of China instead of the
civil government. Japanese without
official sanction got together with the
generals in secret conference. Every
effort was made to hush up the
gathering, but it got out and the Chi-
nese Foreign Minister resigned, al-
though his resignation was not ac-
cepted."

Owing to the strict censorship, the
Japanese people did not know that
China was up in arms until one day
the 8000 Chinese students in the Jap-
anese universities walked out. That
woke them up to the fact that some-
thing was going on in China. The
Chinese students had got word of it
through their underground sources, and
had packed up and returned to China.

"Pressure of public opinion, such as
it was, led to such a modification of
the demands made in China by Japan,
that the finally published agreement
appears to be quite harmless, provid-
ing merely for a joint cooperation of
the two powers in the event of a Ger-
man attack."

CHARGES AGAINST CORPORAL DOWLING

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Lance Corporal Joseph Dowling of
Connaught Rangers, whose trial by
court-martial concluded yesterday, is
charged with voluntarily joining the
so-called Irish brigade in Germany,
with soliciting others to fight against
the King and with landing in Ireland
from a U-boat to aid enemy designs.

Sir A. Bodkin, prosecuting counsel,
emphasized that if the accused had
been in any sense compelled to do
what he did by force he could have
said on landing how he had foiled
the Germans and returned to his coun-
try a loyal subject. Instead he had
unhesitatingly concocted a story about
a ship being torpedoed.

Holmes Gregory K. C., for Dowling,
maintained there was the strongest
and cruelest form of coercion in the
shape of ill-treatment and starvation
in Germany, "thus reducing men to a
bad state of health and thereafter
making these tempting offers to them."

It was a fair inference that Dowling
only desired to escape and return to
his country.

The president of the court asked for
the accused's record of service, which
showed he had served as a non-com-
missioned officer continuously, without
reduction for 11 years, his character
being good.

TRADE-MARK PIRACY BY GERMANY SHOWN

United States Bureau of Foreign
and Domestic Commerce
Warns Exporters of Plot to
Defeat American Traders

BOSTON, Mass.—A new and delib-
erate plot to defeat American traders
in post-war operations is revealed in
the German and Austrian methods of
trade-mark piracy, according to a
statement issued by Ansel R. Clark,
District Manager of the local office
of the Bureau of Foreign and
Domestic Commerce. The plan which,
it is believed, is being fostered and
encouraged by the enemy govern-
ments consists of an attempt to con-
trol the sale of American goods in
foreign markets by securing registra-
tion abroad, in the name of an enemy
firm, of the trade-mark by which the
goods are known and advertised.

"This dangerous weapon, in the
hands of the enemy should be com-
bated at once," declared Mr. Clark.
"And American manufacturers and ex-
porters should take immediate steps
to protect their rights in foreign coun-
tries. While this form of pirate opera-
tion has been chiefly directed to se-
curing control of valuable American
trade-marks in Argentina, Brazil, Chile
and other Latin-American countries,
the same insidious practice had been
extended to Belgium, Spain, Italy, and
neutral countries, even before our en-
trance into the war."

As instances of this underhanded
method of destroying lawful trade, and
as practiced by Germany and Austria
even before America entered the war,
Mr. Clark cited the case of an Aus-
trian merchant who registered five
well-known tire trade-marks in Aus-
tria, and, through the operations of
the Berne Trade-mark Convention, of
which the United States was not a
member, obtained control of these
marks in 13 other countries.

The Department of Commerce, in
conjunction with the State Depart-
ment, now has under consideration
what measures can be taken to re-
cover the rights thus wrongfully ac-
quired by enemy firms.

The coming visit of Dr. Mario Diaz
Irizar of Cuba to the United States
for conference with business men and
other officials of the Pan-American
Trade-mark Bureau, of which Dr.
Irizar is director in North America, is
expected to result in greatly furthering
the protection of American manufac-
turers who are endeavoring to in-
crease their export trade in South and
Central-American countries.

The matter of trade-mark articles
in South and Central America, he
says, has caused great trouble to busi-
ness men and has long offered a wide
field for unscrupulous adventurers,
and notably for Germans, some of
whom have secured large amounts of
money from American manufacturers
by methods closely resembling black-
mail. Patents and copyrights come
under the same head, and efforts are
being made by the Pan-American
Trade-mark Bureau to correct the evils
that have grown up in pirating the
trade names of reliable manufactured
articles.

The purpose of the pirates is never
to manufacture. They simply register
the trade-mark, and thereafter control
the sale of the article in the country
in which they have registered. That is
all that is necessary under the laws of
the South-American countries, which
recognize the first to register a mark
as the rightful owner to the exclusion
even of the bona fide trader who may
have used the mark previously in those
countries. "The object of the Pan-
American Trade-mark Bureau is to
prevent this fraudulent registration.
The apparent increase in the number
of unauthorized applications for the
registration of American trade-marks
abroad, calls for an emphatic reminder
of the necessity of early registration
of valuable trade-marks, continued
Mr. Clark. The names of motor
trucks, automobiles, and other articles,
the sale of which depends upon adver-
tising and good will, have been sub-
ject to misappropriation."

PROTESTS TO BE SENT TO PRESIDENT ON ANGELUS ISSUE

Opponents of United States Res-
olution Advocating the Roman
Catholic Prayer Tell Alleged
Underlying Purpose of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Opponents of
the resolution passed by the United
States Senate requesting the President
to call upon the people to observe the
Roman Catholic Angelus prayer at
noon daily are preparing to send
protests to President Wilson pointing
out the alleged underlying meaning
and purpose of this plan.

One such protest was written on
Tuesday by a man who for many years
has been a close student of the political
aspirations of the Roman Catholic
Church. This protest reads: "Permit
me to make emphatic protest against
the resolution, passed by the United
States Senate on Saturday, July 6, call-
ing upon you to issue a proclamation
to the people to observe the Angelus
each day at noon in a prayer for vic-
tory and peace."

"The Angelus, as you are no doubt
aware, is a distinctly Roman Catholic
observance, and, in my humble opin-
ion, is a subtle attempt to induce the
public to pray a Romanist prayer
without being aware of it and in this
way commit the American people to
Romanism."

"Another danger lies in the possible
misuse of such a prayer, since there
are many people more interested in an
autocratic peace than in a democratic
peace, who, through mental suggestion,
would influence the thoughts of the
unsuspecting."

In discussing the matter with vari-
ous clergymen and laymen, this bureau
has found that there is a general mis-
conception of the real meaning of the
resolution. In some cases it is claimed
that the resolution does not really call
for the observance of the Angelus
prayer itself, but only for the obser-
vance of a "moment of prayer" at
noon. Those who make this claim
point out that the word "Angelus"
is only used in the first "whereas" of
the resolution, and that it does not
appear in the final paragraph begin-
ning "Resolved."

In answer to this claim others em-
phasize the fact that the subtlety of
the wording of the resolution would
allow it to be used in at least two
ways. For instance, wherever there
was no opposition to the general use
of a Roman Catholic prayer, that part
of the resolution containing the refer-
ence to the Angelus could be
stressed; on the other hand, where
there was opposition, that part which
mentions a "moment of prayer" with-
out specifying the Angelus could be
made prominent.

Another significant development in
the situation is the fact that in almost
all cases no one in this vicinity had
heard of the resolution until told
about it by this bureau. Brief an-
nouncement that the Senate had passed
the resolution came through on the
news tickers along about noon of
Saturday, which is the time when
most office workers and others are
paying attention to getting away for
the week-end.

No emphasis was laid on the story
in the local newspapers and practi-
cally none of the clergymen, who are
most interested in such matters, were
aware of the resolution before Mon-
day night.

After the resolution had been read
to him, Bishop Charles Sumner
Burch, of the Protestant Episcopal
Church, asked whether the word An-
gelus was not used as a comprehensive
term for prayer. He added that if
that were the fact, and if no special
form of prayer were specified, he was
not opposed to the plan. But he made
it very emphatic that he was not in
favor of anything that would bind any
individual or any church to any par-
ticular form of prayer not in agree-
ment with that individual's or that
church's usual form of worship. Fur-
ther than this he did not care to be
quoted until he had received more
definite and direct information.

The Rev. Thomas M. Fottorion of
Brooklyn, N. Y., a Presbyterian
Church, thought it would be a fine
thing to have people praying daily at
noon all over the country.

"But," he said, "such prayers should
be addressed to God, not to the Virgin
Mary. If the resolution passed by the
Senate prescribed the Angelus, it is to
be hoped that a proclamation to that
effect will not be issued by the Presi-
dent."

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Winn, pastor of
the Washington Street Methodist
Church, Petersburg, Va., said that in
many parts of the South the people at
noon were now praying for victory.

"But when we pray," he added, "we

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want to go straight to Almighty God and not be forced to adopt any formula at any time. A resolution calling for the daily repetition of the Angelus as a prayer for victory ought not to go through and I cannot believe that it will, that any attempt will be made to prescribe a distinctive prayer of any one church upon all people, particularly one addressed to the Virgin Mary rather than to God."

Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church expressed interest, but preferred not to be quoted until he was more familiar with the facts. Bishop Greer and Dean Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, were out of the city. For the same reason attempts to get opinions from the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, Rabbi Schulman of the Temple Beth-El and Rabbi Silverman of the Temple Emanuel were also unavailing.

Opinion From Chicago

Angelus Said to Be Wholly Unsuitable for General Use Among Christians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is certain that this city will not respond with a united heart to the United States Senate's request for national daily prayer of the Roman Catholic Angelus. A significant indication of this was given on Tuesday by the foremost ministerial advocate of the separation of church and state, the Rev. W. S. Fleming, superintendent of the Methodist Mutual Aid Union, handling Methodist Episcopal charity work in this city.

Said the Rev. Mr. Fleming to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "As one of the peculiar sectarian prayers of the Roman Catholic Church, the Angelus is wholly unsuitable to general use among Christians, and it is almost inconceivable that the Senate of the United States should ask its universal daily utterance as a war prayer by the American people."

"Prominent Romanists were unquestionably behind the Senate resolution, and these would have shown love of country more and love of their church no less if they had suggested the universal repetition of the Lord's Prayer, in which all Christians could heartily join."

HOW AMERICA HAS HELPED THE ALLIES

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The people of the United States by self-imposed food restrictions have aided greatly in maintaining the food supplies of the European Allies. Sir William A. M. Goode, liaison officer of the Food Ministry with the American Food Administration, gave striking figures showing the extent of American self-sacrifice in an address today before the Consumers Council.

From July, 1917, to April, 1918, the United States exported to the Allies 80,000,000 bushels of wheat products, he said. It was calculated by Herbert Hoover, American Food Administrator, that 50,000,000 bushels represented the voluntary sacrifice of the American people. American exports of pork products to the Allies in March, 1918, were 30,000,000 pounds. This was accomplished by porkless days and ceaseless hog production in the United States.

In January the Allies asked of Mr. Hoover for 70,000,000 pounds of frozen beef monthly for three months. In March 36,000,000 pounds of frozen beef were shipped. This was due almost wholly to meatless days in the United States.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ATTACKED

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An Admiralty statement issued today says: "A British submarine was attacked off the east coast of England on July 6 by five enemy submarines, which dropped bombs and directed machine-gun fire at the boat. One officer and five men were killed. The submarine, slightly damaged, was towed back to her harbor."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A German official statement says: "Two squadrons of seaplanes severely damaged British submarines C-35 and C-51 by bombs and machine-gun fire off the mouth of the Thames on Saturday afternoon. Enemy destroyers endeavored to tow in the submarines, but the C-35, which last seen, was in a sinking condition."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Describing the German seaplane attack on the British submarine C-35 and C-51 off the mouth of the Thames on July 6, a Berlin semi-official statement, relayed by the American correspondent of the Central News Agency, says: "German airmen attacked the C-35 while her commander and crew were on deck. All the members of the crew were killed by machine-gun fire, but the commander kept firing his rifle at the aviators until he, too, was killed. The seaplanes, which by this time had expended all their ammunition, then returned to the Flemish coast."

"Another squadron arrived while the submarine C-51 was towing the C-35 and both vessels were attacked by bombs."

STREETS TO BE RENAMED

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Four important streets in the Champs Elysees quarter will be renamed, according to an announcement of the high-way committee of the City Council tonight in honor of Entente Allied rulers. The Quai de la Conference will be known as Quai Albert I; Avenue d'Antin will become Avenue Victor Emmanuel III; Avenue d'Alma will be known as Avenue George V, and part of Rue Pierre Charron will take the name of Pétrelle I of Serbia. The decision of the committee will be ratified this week, so that the nameplates may be fixed by July 14. This decision of the highway committee follows the renaming of Avenue du Trocadero in honor of President Wilson.

SOVIETS DECLARED FOES OF RUSSIA

Former Member of the Kerensky Cabinet Warns Against Their Recognition by the Allies, but Urges Speedy Intervention

(The following article is the second of a series of three based on an interview granted by Mr. Kononov to The Christian Science Monitor. The first was published on July 9.)

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the second part of his interview with a representative of this bureau, Alexandre I. Kononov, formerly a member of the Kerensky Cabinet in Russia, told to what degree Russia had already disintegrated, and what are her chances of recovery within herself, if she does not receive outside aid.

Mr. Kononov said that if Russia did not face in Germany such a powerful foreign enemy, she would find herself in the proper time, without outside help. But as German domination in Russia was growing daily, and as the Russian democracy must fight two enemies, both this German domination and the tyranny of the Bolsheviks, he could not imagine Russia being able to recover without immediate general and military help from all the Allies.

In answer to a question as to the real nature of Bolshevism, Mr. Kononov called attention to a statement he had just prepared for the American press, part of which is as follows: "Nobody can be deceived longer as to the real nature of Bolshevism and as to the results of Bolshevik rule in Russia. The foreign policy of the Bolsheviks brought Russia to the Brest-Litovsk 'peace,' according to which Russia lost 780,000 square kilometers of territory, with 66,000,000 inhabitants, or over 30 per cent of her entire population."

"The internal policy of the Bolsheviks resulted in the utmost disorganization of the country's industries, transportation, and finance. The terrorizing of the industrial class, and the 'workmen's control' established in the factories, destroyed even the best established industrial enterprises. The output of raw materials and fuel steadily decreased, and this, together with the utmost disorganization of transportation, has stopped the work of even those industries enterprises where the workmen were anxious to continue working."

"What is left of the country after the Brest-Litovsk treaty is divided into ten separate states, isolated from one another. Hunger rages through entire provinces, epidemics are appearing here and there, menacing, under the present conditions, the existence of millions."

The next question asked of Mr. Kononov was: "What is the real nature of the Soviets, and if the future of Russia does not rest in them or the Bolsheviks, in what does it rest, that is, in so far as any present political division within Russia can be accepted as a nucleus of political hope?"

Mr. Kononov here referred to the prepared statement again, and to that part of which read as follows:

"After the real nature of Bolshevism has become clear to the entire world, the Bolsheviks themselves, naturally, do not insist upon the recognition of the Bolsheviks, but upon the recognition of the so-called government of the Soviets. Upon coming to America I found an active movement toward recognition of the Soviets. I wish to emphasize the extreme danger of this agitation, which is but a new camouflage for the Bolshevik propaganda in allied countries."

"The Soviet government not only does not represent the entire population of Russia, but it does not even represent the Russian laboring masses. The great masses of Russia's population never actually participated in the Soviet government. They participated in the municipalities and Zemstvos, which, after the March revolution, were elected on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage. They participated in the Constituent Assembly, which was elected on the basis of the most democratic suffrage in the world. The Bolsheviks, supported by detachments of soldiers and sailors demoralized by Bolshevik propaganda, have dispersed with bayonets these democratic bodies, representing all the classes of Russia, and instead of a national democratic government, created what they call the government of the Soviets."

"After the March revolution, there were two kinds of Soviets or councils, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers Delegates and the Council of Peasants Delegates. While the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers Delegates were, at the beginning, quite representative, and covered, to a great degree, the proletariat and the garrisons in the cities, the Council of Peasants Delegates were never able to reach the great masses of the Russian peasantry which, amounting to about 140,000,000, naturally could not be organized in such a short time. The Council of Peasants Delegates, therefore, even before the Bolshevik revolt, represented only certain groups of the Russian peasantry, and never represented the peasantry as a whole."

"After the Bolshevik revolt in November, 1917, a process of disintegration began in the Soviets. A considerable part of the workmen in the cities were opposed to the Bolshevik adventure from the very beginning, and it may be stated that now the majority of the Soviet proletariat is opposed to the Bolshevik and Soviet rule. In many cities new elections to the Soviets gave majorities to the Social-Democrats, Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionists, and these

new anti-Bolshevik Soviets were dispersed by bayonets by the Red Guard, in pay of the Bolsheviks. The Bolshevik terror brought about a situation whereby a great majority of the city proletariat is deprived of the right to express its political opinions and to participate in the Soviets. This part, the greater part of the Russian proletariat, is engaged now in a mighty movement against the Bolshevik rule. According to the last reports, the proletariat in Petrograd, Moscow and many provincial cities, planning now a general strike demanding the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and establishment of the national democratic government."

"So the city Soviets, or as they are usually called, the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers Delegates, do not now represent the city proletariat, since many political factions of the city proletariat are deprived of the right to participate in the Soviets, and since the majority of the city proletariat is opposed to the very theory of Soviet government, of a class government, and stands for a national democratic government. These Soviets do not represent the army, since there is no longer an army in Russia, and the soldiers in great numbers have already left the cities. Their place is taken by the Red Guard, which, as I said before, is a body in pay of the Bolsheviks."

"As to the Soviets of Peasants Delegates, they did not represent the peasantry of Russia, even in their best time, before the November revolt. After the Bolshevik revolt, the All-Russian Council of Peasants Delegates and the party of the Russian peasantry, the party of Socialist-Revolutionists, started an open fight with the Bolsheviks which brought about repressions from the Red Guard. Finally the Bolsheviks organized a Council of Peasants Delegates of their own, which has no relation to the former All-Russian Council of Peasants Delegates, and which does not represent at all the 140,000,000 of the Russian peasantry."

"If you recognize the Russian people and its right to live and to fight for liberty and democracy, you cannot recognize the so-called Soviets, which have no relation whatever to the Russian people, and are in their idea class organizations and, in their practical expression, artificial organizations dominated by a single faction, which did its utmost in disorganizing the democracy and betraying it to the German militarism."

"Take the so-called Brest-Litovsk 'peace.' You know that the Constitutional Democratic Party, the party of Socialist-Revolutionists, the Social-Democrats, Mensheviks, that means all political parties with the exception of the Bolsheviks, have protested against that treaty. The Russian church, expressing the feelings of the great millions of the Russian people, joined its voice to this protest. This was the real voice of the Russian people regarding the Brest-Litovsk treaty. But the Congress of the Soviets in Moscow, dominated by Lenin and Trotsky, who obeyed any order sent to them by Germany, ratified this treaty. Now whom should you recognize, the Russian people which protested against the shameful 'peace,' or the Soviets which accepted it and have betrayed the young democracy?"

Misrule of Bolshevism

Russian Liberal Says the Soviets Are Not Representative

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a man conversant with the Russian situation, there has been a tendency in the United States to discount the statements by titled Russians who come to America. Some have even suggested that these are the "émigrés" of the Russian Revolution, who have come over to urge "intervention," in order to save their private interest in Russia. It has been very hard for these Russians to hear such statements from American liberals. For these men have records for liberalism which few American liberals can match, and yet they find applied to them the Bolshevik charge of "counter-revolution." They are against the "social revolution" of the Bolshevik kind, and they speak frankly against the Bolsheviks. Inasmuch as they have been unable to raise their voices in Russia these last months—the galling guns or arrests have been the answer to their protests in Russia—they have come abroad to present their side.

Baron S. A. Korff, who recently arrived in the United States, is typical. He has been a prominent Russian liberal for many years, and has suffered persecution under the old régime. He was for many years professor of Russian constitutional law at the University of Helsinki, where he enjoyed the confidence of the liberals of Finland. After the revolution of March, 1917, he was appointed by the first Provisional Government as Vice-Governor of Finland. He remained at this post through all the changes of government of last summer.

When the Bolsheviks seized power in November last, Baron Korff turned over his office to the admiral in command of Helsinki, but remained in Finland for some time. Finally he had to leave Finland because of the impossible conditions that developed in that unhappy land, especially after the Finnish White Guard Government in an inexplicable turn of mind invited German assistance against the Finnish Red Guards. Baron Korff remained at Stockholm for several months, waiting for developments in Russia, and keeping in touch with events in his seething country. He has given the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor:

"On landing in the United States I was immensely impressed by the wish of the American people to help my poor country, which has fallen into

the hands of a group of fanatics and demagogues, and is being exploited by the Germans for their own selfish interests. The outside world hardly realizes the amount of suffering the distracted Russian nation has lived through, and will still have to go through. The Bolshevik-German rule has been ruinous to the country in every respect, economically, politically, socially and morally."

"The Bolsheviks have usurped the power of government, making to the ignorant peasants, workmen and soldiers all sorts of unreliable promises, not one of which could have been kept, or will be kept. Their government consisted of a few fanatical demagogues, who thought they could accomplish a social experiment, did not consider the interest of the people at large, and were ready to take German help, or employ any other means, to attain their communistic aims. The letters recently published in the New York Herald by Herman Bernstein, who was on the same boat on which I came over, give sufficient and authoritative evidence of this last fact, and also of the way in which the Germans have made very clever use of the Bolsheviks and their misrule."

"The Bolsheviks have ruined Russia economically; the industry of the country has been destroyed, all trade stopped, all commerce broken down and the railway communications entirely dislocated. In consequence, the northern portions of the country are starving. The workmen are beginning to realize, unfortunately too late, that their position is becoming critical, and therefore they no longer give to the Bolsheviks their unquestioned support. This last fact is borne out by the recent reports that the workmen are electing non-Bolsheviks to the local Soviets, and are refusing to enlist in the Red-Guards of Trotsky."

"Socially, the Bolshevik rule has brought about class war and hatred, of proportions never before known in Russia. Instead of peace the Bolsheviks have given to the country continual and bitter fighting, which is going on in every part of the land. Morally the Bolsheviks are ruining the character of the Russian people, by preaching, as they do, communistic ideals, and the right to loot and murder the rich and propertied classes. They call this quite falsely 'class war,' for it is really nothing less than systematic robbery."

"Finally, politically the Bolshevik rule means not only the destruction of the whole governmental structure, but also, which is much worse, the ruin of Russia's prestige and reputation abroad. This last is the direct aim of the German rulers. For many outsiders, at least at the beginning of the Bolshevik régime, seemed to think that the entire Russian people had become traitors to the allied cause. Only the prolonged and terrible sufferings of the Russian people under this misrule have tended to change this attitude toward the whole Russian people."

"I believe that the American people are understanding thoroughly the situation in Russia as created by the Bolsheviks. Also I am most happy to witness the sincere desire of the American people at large to help the Russian people. The promises of assistance have been given in the most genuine and humane spirit. May these promises crystallize in some form of efficient help, for which the Russian people will be heartily and eternally grateful."

"I would like to point out a misunderstanding often met with in the American press and public utterances. I have in mind the distinction some people try to draw between the Bolsheviks and the Soviet Government, approving the second, while condemning the first. Those who make this distinction have in mind the general principle of representative government; the Bolsheviks, believing in this great maxim, one of the greatest of the science of government possesses, they naturally would like to defend it as regards Russia. And no one would contradict this point of view. We Russians also firmly believe that the only form of government possible in the future is a truly representative form of government, with a Parliament and a responsible executive. Much of our present trouble came from the absence of responsibility of the Ministers of the former Tsar."

"But Americans either do not know, or have forgotten, that the present Soviets have been carefully, systematically and cleverly packed, so that they do not represent the people at large. In addition, one must not forget that the Bolsheviks have publicly denied the representative principle and the general vote, clearly stating that they were against it, and were for an autocratic rule of the proletariat. For this simple reason, if for no other, the Russian people now identify the Soviets with the Bolsheviks. And the feeling against the Bolsheviks is now so bitter that I do not believe the word Soviet will survive, in the nomenclature of future governmental bodies in Russia. One will have to take a new word for these representative democratic bodies or councils of Russia."

DUTCH SHIP APPROACHES PORT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Dutch steamship Hollandia passed the Haaske lighthouse today and is expected in port before tonight.

A London dispatch on June 6 reported the Amsterdam correspondent of The Times as saying that the steamship Hollandia, which was then in New York, would sail shortly for Holland, and that another steamer would leave Holland for the United States in exchange for the Hollandia. Germany was said to have guaranteed the safety of both vessels.

LONDON HEARS OF MOTIVE BEHIND MOSCOW INCIDENT

(Continued from page one)

to the Russians the possibility of again finding themselves.

"For obvious reasons the Tzecho-Slovaks cannot attempt to accomplish this. Their clear duty is to pursue a strategic movement toward France."

The situation in Siberia is undergoing important changes, and the counter-revolution, assisted by the Tzecho-Slovaks, is spreading all over Western Siberia, says a dispatch to The Times from Peking dated July 4. The Bolsheviks are being driven westward from Irkutsk and many are endeavoring to escape into Mongolia.

Plea for Intervention

Educator Argues in Favor of Japanese Action in Siberia

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Dr. Sakue Takahashi, professor of international law at Tokyo University, arguing in Count Okuma's new magazine, Taikwan, for Japanese intervention in Siberia, is quoted by The Times as saying:

"Japan's defeat of Russia exposed Russia's weakness, especially to the Kaiser; hence Japan is probably responsible for Russia's collapse, and it is Japan's duty to save her. I think President Wilson errs in placing Bolshevik professions on a plane comparable with the democracy of the United States."

"When we think of the danger to Siberia which threatens the future of Japan, a danger from a nation far more efficient and more to be dreaded than ever was Russia in the old régime, it becomes our right to intervene in Siberia."

Professor Takahashi says the salvation of Siberia should be carried out by supplying the people with necessities and by conserving the means of transportation for men and material. To put these measures into effect, he says, Japan must send an army strong enough to gain the confidence of the anti-Bolsheviks and to protect the men, matériel and railways."

He proposes to make Siberia a buffer state, in order to counteract German penetration in the Far East. It would be populated by the Russian bourgeoisie now in Siberia, by Russian refugees of that class from Russia, Japan and America, and by Slavs desiring to escape from the oppression of the Central Powers."

News From Vladivostok

Report of United States Consul Tells of Activities of Tzecho-Slovaks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first definite news of an armed body of German and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia was contained in a report received today at the State Department from the United States Consul at Vladivostok, telling of the capture by Tzecho-Slovak forces of 600 prisoners and the town of Nikolai, about 80 miles northwest of Vladivostok.

The Tzecho-Slovaks lost 40 killed and 200 wounded. They were opposed by a large force of Bolshevik Red Guards and armed German and Hungarian prisoners. The defeated Red Guards and prisoners took armor and retreated toward Haborok on the Amur River, filling eight trains. They took all the rolling stock at Nikolai and did some damage to the road bed.

New Siberian Government

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A new provisional government for Siberia, which has the unanimous support of the population and which will continue to fight the Central Powers, has been established at Vladivostok. According to a Times dispatch from Tokyo quoting the Vladivostok correspondent of the Abahi, the new government intends to summon a constituent assembly and to restore law and order throughout the country.

The program of the new government includes the liberation of Siberia from the Bolsheviks; the avoidance, if possible, of foreign intervention; universal suffrage; establishment of provincial councils and a labor bureau; distribution of the land among the landless and control of economic activities.

Siberia will thus, adds the correspondent of The Times, become the first democratic state in the history of Russia.

The flag adopted by the new government consists of two stripes of white and green.

Tzecho-Slovaks Advance

SHANGHAI, China (Tuesday)—After disarming the Bolshevik forces at Vladivostok, says a dispatch from Vladivostok, dated July 5, the Tzecho-Slovaks advanced to the westward, defeated a mixed force of Bolsheviks and Austro-German prisoners and occupied Nikolai, a naval station on the Amur River.

Uneasiness in Germany

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News, referring to the landing of British forces on the Murman coast, says there is uneasiness in Germany on this account, and quotes the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung as speculating on the British purpose.

Immediate Intervention Urged

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—The Parliamentary Committee on Action Abroad today received Alexander Kerensky, Russian former Premier. He suggested immediate intervention by the Allies in order that the common struggle against the Central Empires may continue.

M. Franklin-Bouillon, president of

the committee, said it was the wish of all parties to continue considering Russia as an ally.

Safeguard for Germans

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up quarters in the German Embassy at Moscow, according to the Berliner Tageblatt. This is for the purpose of showing that the Bolshevik Government has undertaken to guarantee the safety of the German personnel.

Finland to Expel Jews

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The Finnish Government has ordered all Jews expelled from Finland before September 30, and has instructed all communities to deny food to Jews after that date, according to reports reaching the Jewish Press Bureau here. The Finnish Jews have issued an appeal to the world for assistance. The Finnish Senate, it is said, will grant naturalization to only a few Jews, especially those who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

"Old German Kulturland"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Telegraphing to the Estonian nobility, the Kaiser refers to Estonia and Livonia as the old German Kulturland.

New State in North of Russia

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Simultaneously with the establishment of the White Sea Republic, according to advices from Moscow, another State was created in the north of Russia under the name of the Wologdach Republic. It comprises all of Northeastern Russia from the White Sea to the Asiatic frontier. The Wologdach Republic is said to be in sympathy with the aims of the Entente Allies.

Soviet Threat to Allies

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A declaration that the Soviet government of Russia would ally itself with Germany in case of Anglo-Japanese intervention in Russia is contained in a Moscow message printed in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, according to an undated message to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. The Vienna newspaper quotes the concluding sentence of the dispatch as follows: "If the Japanese and English should occupy Russian territory the Soviet government would immediately join Germany."

Finland's Food Supplies

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish Government forces, today visited Mr. Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, and asked him what likelihood there was of Finland getting a supply of food from the Entente Powers. The general painted the food situation in Finland in the darkest colors. The American Minister told him there was very little chance of Finland getting supplies so long as Germany held the country under her control.

"Russia on Eve of Conscription"

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Speaking at the opening today of the general Congress of Russian Soviets, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, said, according to a dispatch received here from Basel this morning: "Russia is on the eve of a general military service conscription." Mr. Trotsky emphasized the necessity of Russia having a powerful army.

Aid to Anti-Bolsheviks

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Measures taken by the Allies to aid non-Bolshevik Russians on the Murman coast and protecting the Murman Railroad and the ice-free port of Kola are summarized by The Daily Express from Russian newspapers. While the Bolsheviks opposed the landing of allied troops, and even agreed to trade the Murman coast to Finland, the local population has decided to join the Allies and secede from the Bolsheviks.

The first allied intervention occurred early in April, when Finnish White Guards, assisted by Germans, faced the Red Guards at Kem. The Red Guards were reinforced by an Anglo-French detachment that had come up on an armored train. The next Russian report mentions the landing of a force of British marines to cooperate in the defense of the coast. Defensive measures were said to be under the leadership of three men, a Russian, a Britisher and a Frenchman.

Two British and one French warship and some British trawlers were in the harbor of Kola, in addition to a Russian squadron. A report from the committee of the White Sea Fleet to the Russian naval commissioner in Moscow, printed in a Russian paper, said that Kemp (assumed to Rear Admiral Kemp of the British Navy) had declared there was no aggressive design regarding the Murman region, only a desire to help the Russian Republic.

Interest Begins July 17

LAST DIVIDEND AT 4½% Warren Inst'n for Savings

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Established 1879
RESOURCES\$16,000,000

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NANTASKET BEACH
NEW ENGLAND'S POPULAR SHORE RESORT
One Hour Sail Down
BOSTON HARBOR
Steamers leave from Rowe's Wharf, Boston

public and protect the coast and the railroad. He also offered to assist in developing the local fisheries.

The Bolshevik Government, however, made public a protest through the Russian wireless on June 30. Leon Trotsky, the War Minister, on July 1, denounced as high treason any help given "the foreign detachment which has invaded the Soviet Republic." He also proclaimed Mr. Yuriv, president of the local Soviet, a traitor and an enemy of the people.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen, dated Monday, quotes German papers as saying that there are 25,000 Bolshevik troops left on Kola peninsula.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for rational prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted in favor, 13.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

Methods of Liquor Men

It is interesting to note the methods which are being adopted to retain "booze," says Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Hoover, in his letter, says that about 4,500,000 bushels of grain per month are being used in the manufacture of beer. Notwithstanding his urgent appeals to the people to reduce their consumption of grains, that our allies may be fed, he thinks that the cause of conservation does not demand the saving of this 4,500,000 bushels per month. Mr. Colby seems to think that beer is necessary to secure the highest efficiency of the workmen in the shipyards. The reasons which convinced Postmaster General Burleson that war prohibition would be disastrous, do not appear as yet.

GIVING LIQUOR TO SAILORS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Giving liquor to sailors is no less a crime than selling it to them, William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner, pointed out in the hearing against Frank Caplan, Idella Caplan and Margaret L. Adams, charged with aiding and abetting the sale of liquor to men in the uniform of the United States Navy in the vicinity of Commonwealth Pier. Two sailors presented testimony against the trio, and the evidence offered included nine bottles of beer and two pints of liquor taken from the rooms of Caplan at 615 Columbus Avenue. It is expected the case will be concluded today.

Summer Clearance Sale

VOILE DRESSES—\$7.50
\$10 values for....
TAFFETA DRESSES—\$14.50
—\$20 values for...
WHITE GABAR-DINE SKIRTS—\$3.75
\$5 value for.....

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"Priscilla's Minuet" Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its direct appeal to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

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JOSEPH DEVLIN ON CONSCRIPTION

Irish Leader Strongly Opposes
Compulsory Service—Shows
How Ireland Can Render
Great Service to the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a meeting held in protest of conscription in Ireland, at which Mr. Joseph Devlin was the principal speaker, the leader of the Nationalist Party said:

"Fellow-countrymen: If there be any member of the government who has any lingering doubt as to the resolve of the Irish people to resist conscription by every effective means, I wish he were here today, to witness this expression of the spirit of the Nationalists of the County of the O'Neills. There are few counties in Ireland which have suffered from British oppression and foreign misrule more than Tyrone. The record is one of confiscation, extermination, starvation and depopulation, and it is not an ancient record, but one that comes down almost to our own day. But the old race is not yet gone, and has no intention of going. Our people were never more determined to be free men in their own land, to be masters of their own fate, and to preserve inviolate the right of Irishmen to decide for themselves as to the disposal of their lives and their liberties. Against that determination the threat of armed force and the campaign of calumny on which the government has entered will be in vain. The very soul of Ireland is in revolt against this claim of the English Government to conscript our manhood. It is an outrage, and especially so when the treatment of this country by successive British governments now and in the past is considered.

"We take our stand upon the fact that Ireland is a nation, and we deny the right of any foreign authority to impose a blood tax upon us without our consent. If a Home Rule Parliament were sitting in Dublin tomorrow, our position with regard to this question would be the same. Ireland is as much a nation as England, Scotland, or Wales. But no government would dare to enforce conscription in any part of Great Britain without the consent of the people or in opposition to their united and vehement protest. The authority of the British Parliament is supreme over all the colonies. But the British Parliament would not dare to enforce its will in regard to conscription on Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa.

"And so Canada and New Zealand have voluntarily adopted a form of conscription, whilst Australia and South Africa have voluntarily rejected conscription in any form. Not a member of the British Government, not a single Tory newspaper in England or in Ireland, has uttered or written a word of protest against General Botha and his people for their attitude on this question. No imputation, either of bigotry, disloyalty or pro-Germanism, is made against him. But all these imputations are made against Ireland, and the whole machinery of the Government and of the Hun press is used to slacken and to misrepresent our people before the world.

"Outside the Hun Party in Great Britain and Ireland, all the wisest and most experienced men have spoken against conscripting Ireland. In Ireland the weight of the civil, the military, and the police authorities is against it. Justice and expediency, policy, and statesmanship are against it. If the British Government imposes this blood tax it will never be paid. On this, Ireland has made up her mind, she has taken her resolve, and her decision is irrevocable. You must not imagine that the need for unity, organization, and vigilance has grown less imperative. Stand together, and go on with your preparations for resistance, on the lines laid down by the Mansion House Conference, by the hierarchy and by your trusted leaders. Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Could anything be more characteristic of British statesmanship in regard to Ireland than that they should insult, betray and defame us at every step since the war began; then threaten us with conscription enforced by an army more than twice the size of French's army at the Battle of Mons; and then, to turn round and rally to fight with them against Prussianism and for the liberty of small nations? Could hypocrisy, imbecility, and what Cecil Rhodes called British 'unctuous rectitude' any further go? They have tried to cut us off from the rest of the world by methods which cannot be defended, and, in particular, they have tried to defame us in America, and to make sure that America will not hear our side of the case.

"Whatever Ireland has given to the war already—and everything considered, we have given more and better than any of the allied nations—was given of our own free will as the free gift of a free people. Whatever she gives in the future will be given only as the free gift of an Irish nation which is free, not in name only, but in fact and in reality. And now, fellow-countrymen, let me ask you whether you do not think that the time has come when the weight and influence of Ireland and of men of Irish race and blood throughout the world ought to be thrown into the movement, which is already strong in all the belligerent countries, and is growing stronger every day, in favor of a just and general peace. The world is sick of this greatest of all wars, which has now gone on for nearly four years, occasioning scenes of horror and bloodshed and sacrifice without a parallel in history. It is no exaggeration to say that the casualty lists in killed and wounded have already reached an appalling total. The belligerent na-

tions have been practically bled white. The little nations have been practically wiped out.

"Anarchy, social chaos, and famine are some of the fruits of the conflict. Bankruptcy is staring even the wealthiest of the European nations in the face. The load of taxation, even in these countries, has become almost insupportable. Blood and treasure are poured out like water, and as yet there is no sign of the war coming to an end. Militarism has failed to secure a decision on either side. Diplomacy and statesmanship have equally failed. The appeals for peace of humane and patriotic men of all countries, the passionate yearning of the rank and file of the soldiers of all nations, and of the working classes everywhere, have been flouted and derided as signs of weakness and of want of faith.

"If the question of peace were submitted to a plebiscite of the rank and file of the armies of the world, hostilities would cease within 24 hours. Why, then, is the war going on? Twice since the war began the Pope, the Prince of Peace, has raised his voice in warning and supplication to the belligerents, but his appeal has fallen on deaf ears. England, America and France, on the one side, and Germany and Austria on the other, have declared in so many words that they seek for neither annexations nor indemnities. The Central Powers have expressed their willingness to make reparation to Belgium. Both sides claim to be the champions of small nationalities, and to be fighting in the interests of peace, liberty and civilization. It may be said that to conclude a peace with Germany now would be to give her the victory. But every one knows that the position of Germany is as difficult and uncertain now as ever it was, and that the likelihood of concluding a just peace with her and her allies is just as great now as it is likely to be in one or two years' time, when we are told that America will have put something like her full strength into the fight.

"If the Central Powers were beaten to the dust in two or three years from now, will the negotiations of peace terms be less difficult then, supposing that the Allies mean what they say as to the ends they seek? Will they impose upon Germany by right of conquest a settlement which could not stand as right and just in the court of conscience of the civilized world? And, if not, and if Germany be willing to negotiate now, and she says that she is willing, is it not a crime against civilization to prolong the war for a single day—let alone for an indefinite number of years? There was an opportunity for peace, when the Pope's proposals appeared in 1914. There was another, and a golden opportunity, when his definite proposals appeared in August, 1917.

"Now I ask you whether any thoughtful man imagines that a prolongation of the war is likely to provide any better basis for peace than the simple, but comprehensive and all-embracing proposals of the Pope? In England, to his eternal credit, the powerful and statesmanlike voice of Lord Lansdowne has been raised for peace more than once. At first, his was the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but today he has a large and increasing body of sympathizers even amongst his own class. All that is soundest in the Labor ranks had long previously held similar views. Who, then, is to take the initiative in the immediate organization of a Council of Peace of the Nations? None of the belligerent governments appears disposed, at the moment, to act. The initiative rests with the peoples. It is they who must organize and compel their governments to act.

"Ireland can render great service to the world by taking up this question. Foreign misrule and long centuries of misgovernment have scattered her children all over the earth. They are a greater power abroad than they are at home. The sun never sets on the Irish race. It is a power wherever the British flag waves, and it is a power where that flag waves no longer. It is the greatest political and missionary race in the world. If the Irish race takes up this question of peace, it can help it forward as no other race can. It would be one of the greatest of our national triumphs to bring this war to a speedy and a lasting close.

"This is work which Ireland can do, and I think she ought to set her hand to it without delay. On these lines, I firmly believe, we shall be doing the best possible work for democracy, and, in the words of President Wilson, 'for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for the universal dominion of right by such a concert of all free peoples as will bring safety and peace to all nations and make the world itself at last free.'

Concluding, Mr. Devlin said: "Arrests have been made on a wholesale scale of Irish men and Irish women on vague charges, which the government is unable to prove in the only way in which charges can be proved; and that is by trying the persons charged before a jury of their own countrymen. No ex parte statements containing indefinite and unsubstantial evidence will satisfy men of impartial mind, and the Irish people will not believe one of these charges until they are proven before the only tribunal which lovers of justice and fair play recognize."

LIEUT. D. L. MACAULAY'S POST
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Lieut. Douglas L. Macaulay of Montreal, who has seen service in France in the royal flying corps, has been appointed a member of the sub-committee on aircraft design and associated aeronautical problems at Washington, D. C., and has left to take up his new duties. The American authorities applied to Canada for a man combining engineering qualifications with flying experience in France, and Lieutenant Macaulay, who is a graduate of McGill University, was recommended for the position.

FURTHER LIGHT SHED ON UKRAINE

Paper Says Reports of Pro-German
Tendencies Not Borne
Out by Information, Which
Shows Ukraine Tzarist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts has published a communication from the Ukraine giving a very different account of the position there from the orthodox one in circulation in Germany at the moment, in that it represents the new Ukrainian Government, set up with the assistance of the German arms, as being actually pro-Russian and anti-German.

The German Socialist organ prefaced its correspondent's report by the following comments: "We publish below an account of the developments in the Ukraine that rests on accurate knowledge of all the determining factors, but that, for the rest, differs quite considerably from what one is otherwise accustomed to read on this subject in German newspapers. The report assumes, as will be observed, that the separation of the Ukraine from Russia is an accomplished fact, the upholding of which is the interest of the Ukrainian people. Our information is that opinions differ as to that point among the Ukrainians themselves. The national question at issue between Russia and the Ukraine is influenced in the highest degree by the emergence of class conflicts. Whereas the Ukrainian independence movement is primarily a movement against the non-Ukrainian ruling class, that ruling class, in turn, is most violently opposed, for reasons arising out of the class war, to the official—that is, the Bolshevik—Russia of the present day. The Great Russians of the Ukraine are, like every ruling minority, reactionary; by recognizing the Bolshevik, or even only the more moderate social-revolutionary theories they would be pronouncing their own doom. Hence their twofold opposition to the popular government that has been overthrown in the Ukraine, and to the Bolshevik Government in Russia.

"The communication appended now extinguishes the last doubt that those elements which have now succeeded to power in the Ukraine with German help will go over to Great Russia with banners flying the moment that the Bolshevik Government in Moscow is replaced by a bourgeois one. No wonder, therefore, that the Ukrainians, who hoped for the maintenance of their state independence from the German help, feel bitterly disillusioned. They incline to regard what is in reality only a tentative, groping experiment as the execution of a Machiavellian program, and to look upon themselves as the Moor who is let drop when he has served the purpose for which he was intended. Hence Germany is quite obviously not going the right way about to win friends in the Ukraine, and is repulsing old ones without gaining fresh ones.

"The German social democratic party has always regarded the quarrel between the Great Russians and Ukrainians as the affair of those two races, and sees nothing unfortunate whatever in the possibility of a reconciliation being effected between the two on the basis of a voluntary readiness for the same on both sides. German government policy, on the other hand, appears until recently to have regarded the defeat of Russia as its greatest triumph, but is in process of negating its supposed triumph again out of really farcical affection for the elements that are defined as 'upholding the state.' One reads with amused astonishment in a Wolf telegraph the toast given by Ambassador von Mumm on the occasion of Herr von Waldow's visit to Kiev: 'He emphatically hoped that after a victorious war there would develop from out the military assistance which had rendered the young state organism an era of permanent peaceful cooperation with the German Empire in the cultural and political realms. In Germany the desire of the Ukrainian people to model its life henceforth on a democratic basis was thoroughly respected, and he was convinced that, in addition to the financial reform already successfully prepared for with our assistance, the realization of the much-needed agrarian reform together with a clear cultural policy on a national basis would be the best foundation stone to lay for the new state structure.'

"Perhaps," the Socialist organ continued, "the German Ambassador in Kiev will now learn from the Vorwärts what matters really look like in the Ukraine," and it proceeded to quote the communication addressed to it "from the Ukraine," which reads as follows:

"The Cabinet of the Hetman is not yet finally formed at the moment of writing. To it belong for the present Cadets, Octobrists, and Russian Monarchists. The Cadets constitute that group in the Cabinet which inclines farthest to the Left. Their share in the building-up of the Ukrainian state organism consists in having withdrawn their representatives from the Rada in July, 1917, on the ground that the Cadets could not recognize Ukrainian independence. They thereupon dispatched a deputation to Moscow, which denounced the Ukrainians as traitors and as the hereditary foes of Russia, working in favor of Germany. The Cadets demanded of the Kerenky Government the arrest of the Central Rada and of the Ukrainian Government on a charge of harboring separatist and pro-German designs, and called for the employment of armed force. Right up to the time of the entry of the German troops the Cadets agitated violently against Germany. They occupied themselves in no way in the building-up of the Ukrainian state as they fundamentally rejected even the possibility of a federal relationship between the Ukraine and Russia. The con-

gress of the Cadet Party in the Ukraine (as they call themselves. Instead of using the title of Ukrainian Cadets), which was held in Kiev on the 12th instant (the communication appeared in the Vorwärts the last week in May), proclaimed that for tactical reasons it desired to formulate no resolutions concerning the union of all Russian territories. This same congress pronounced in favor of the Russian language as the state language of the Ukraine. These Cadets constitute the Left wing of the Ministerial Cabinet. What then can one say of the Octobrists and of the Right?

"The new government," the Vorwärts informant continues, "inaugurated a sharp conflict with Ukrainianism. Many Ukrainian newspapers were forbidden, including the four largest Ukrainian newspapers in Kiev. The announcements concerning these measures were made in the German language. The Ukrainian peasants' congress, called for May 12, was also forbidden. On May 10 over 4000 people had already arrived to attend it. Many of these delegates were arrested. The Pan-Ukrainian Labor Congress, on the 14th instant, was also prohibited, while numerous arrests were made among the Ukrainians occupying important posts in the governments of Poltava, Kharkov and Kiev, and martial law was proclaimed in five governments and in Kiev. In the government departments the Ukrainian language is being used only as a secondary one, while the Russian language plays the leading rôle.

"Before, however, it was prohibited, the Pan-Ukrainian Peasants Conference was able to pass the following resolution: 1. The Ukrainian peasantry desires, in consonance with the treaty of peace concluded, to see in the Central Powers, especially in Germany, friendly relations. 2. At the same time the Congress considers it necessary to demand that these states shall not interfere in the internal economic and political affairs of the Ukrainian People's Republic, and gives expression to its decided protest and indignation that the representatives of foreign governments, making use of the powerful position they hold, have actively intervened in the class-war in the Ukraine, and have participated in the dissolution of the Ukrainian Parliament and in the introduction of the dictatorship of the Hetman—a policy supported only by a handful of landowners and capitalists, who are hostile to the Ukrainian People's Republic, and to all that the Revolution has achieved. The Congress repudiates the dictatorship set up by the landowners, rural magnates and capitalists as being an absolute régime that can find no support and no recognition in democratic circles in the Ukraine. This dictatorship relies for support on a small group of the landowning class, and that can only maintain itself thanks to the presence of foreign troops, will not be in a position to restore normal international economic and political conditions, and menaces the existence of the Ukrainian state.

"The new government," the Vorwärts correspondent concludes, "is permitting in silence the holding of a Russian monarchial congress in Odessa which aims at inscribing on its program the restoration of the old Tsarist Russia. Preparations are also being made for convening a Pan-Russian Zemstvo congress, on the agenda of which will figure the reunion of all Russian provinces in a whole as they were before the revolution. The district and provincial commissaries appointed by the new government are, like the rest of the officials of the new régime, old Tsarist officials; for instance the new commissary for the government of Kiev is Prince Tchar-toryskiy, who was a Russian governor-general for the Tarnopol district during the Russian occupation of Galicia in 1915. Russian, therefore, is the language of the day, not Ukrainian, revolutionary, however, but Russian-Tsarist. All information as to the feeling among the population leads to the conclusion that the situation is dangerously threatening."

"The method is as old as the hills and is graphically illustrated in the efforts of the emissaries of the King of Assyria to seduce the Israelites into Hezekiah. The Israelites were exhorted not to listen to Hezekiah, who, Rabshaketh averred, was powerless and was deceiving the people, but, he said, 'Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine and every one of his fig tree and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern: until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of corn and wine, a land of bread and vineyards, a land of oil, olive and honey that ye may live and not die.' But, just as the efforts of the emissaries of the King of Assyria came to naught, so we know that the tyranny of Material Media and every other form of Kultur is without force, and sooner or later, Principle will be victorious and the impotence of the false claims and promises will be revealed just as in Hezekiah's day the army of the Assyrians was seen to be only dead corpses.

(Signed) E. A. JACK.
St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1918.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO
REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

Foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

CANADA'S VICTORY BONDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Sir Augustus Nanton and J. A. Anderson, chairman and secretary for Manitoba when the last Victory loan was floated, have returned from Ottawa, where they were called to confer with Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance. Oct. 28 was reported to be the probable date on which the sale of Victory bonds will open.

FREE Book on Birds
\$5 and Bird Houses

Write for your copy today. An early reply will receive a beautiful color illustration of a bird suitable for framing. FREE. Song birds, game birds, waterfowl, and all birds of the air. We will send you a book of 100 pages on birds and their young and they will return to your garden year after year to gladden your heart with their beauty and song. 25¢ bird house. No grounds are quite complete without the song birds. You can attract the very best birds by simply putting up the right kind of Dodo's House. Joseph H. Duden, Free American Audubon Association, 717 Harrison Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LETTERS

(No. 148)

Vaccination Campaign
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, you published an article reciting the methods used by the authorities in Alton, Ill., to enforce vaccination, notwithstanding the fact that there is no law in Illinois which makes vaccination a prerequisite to the attendance at public schools. There was, however, one method used which you did not relate and which was a far more subtle one than their open attempts at coercion, and one which, I think, should be exposed, so that those who are opposed to medical tyranny and have not detected this particular phase of its operation may be prepared to meet it.

When the School Board issued its edict barring unvaccinated children from the schools during the so-called epidemic, each child was furnished a card which it was required to return properly filled out and signed by its parent. This card asked three questions:

First, had the child been vaccinated within the prescribed period?

Second, would parents have the child vaccinated?

Third, did parents refuse to have the child vaccinated?

A recapitulation of these cards upon their return by the students disclosed the fact that there were, I am informed, over 400 who said they would not permit their children to be vaccinated, which, in a town the size of Alton, was quite a substantial percentage. It was manifest that these children could not be reached by the mere exclusion from the school and that the effect of the ordinance and subsequent order of the School Board would only be to force those who were not opposed to vaccination, but in a sense indifferent to it, to be vaccinated. But this was not what the health authorities were seeking to accomplish, consequently, some other means must be found by which those who were opposed to vaccination as a matter of principle could be forced to submit to this doctrine of Material Media.

Very soon it began to be noised about that the discrimination would not stop with the mere exclusion from the school, but those children who refused to be vaccinated would be rendered no assistance toward making up for their lost time, while those children who were deemed physically unfit to be vaccinated but were, under the terms of the ordinance, forced to remain away from school, would be given every assistance. This ruling was subsequently affirmed by the Superintendent of Schools in reply to a direct question which I put to him at a meeting of the School Board before which I appeared to protest against the methods being pursued, and it was tacitly concurred in by the School Board in that they made no objection to it. It can be readily seen that such a ruling immediately played upon the human sense of competition, and that it would induce many to submit to vaccination rather than to have their friends who were not opposed to vaccination pass them in their studies and perhaps in their grades; and the result of this ruling was that in the neighborhood of 200 pupils, I am informed, who were opposed to vaccination, submitted to it rather than run the risk of losing their class standing at school.

The method is as old as the hills and is graphically illustrated in the efforts of the emissaries of the King of Assyria to seduce the Israelites into Hezekiah. The Israelites were exhorted not to listen to Hezekiah, who, Rabshaketh averred, was powerless and was deceiving the people, but, he said, 'Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine and every one of his fig tree and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern: until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of corn and wine, a land of bread and vineyards, a land of oil, olive and honey that ye may live and not die.' But, just as the efforts of the emissaries of the King of Assyria came to naught, so we know that the tyranny of Material Media and every other form of Kultur is without force, and sooner or later, Principle will be victorious and the impotence of the false claims and promises will be revealed just as in Hezekiah's day the army of the Assyrians was seen to be only dead corpses.

(Signed) E. A. JACK.
St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1918.

NEW COTTON ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the defense of the realm regulations, the Army Council hereby orders as follows: No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the di-

rector of raw materials, purchase, sell, or make, or take delivery of or payment for any West Indian Sea Island or Carolina Sea Island cotton, or any article wholly or partly manufactured therefrom. No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the director of raw materials, put into process of manufacture any West Indian Sea Island or Carolina Sea Island cotton. Applications for permits under the above order should be addressed to the chief executive officer, War Department, cotton textiles office, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

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SMITH-HUGHES BILL RESULTS ARE SEEN

Development of Industrial Edu-
cation Throughout the United
States Predicted Because of
Measure Passed by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Effect of the Smith-Hughes bill on industrial education throughout the United States in this, the first year of its operation, has been preparatory rather than direct, especially in states where little or no attention was previously paid to such education.

The Smith-Hughes bill giving national aid to industrial education was passed in the winter of 1916-17. By its provisions certain large sums of money, increasing during the next few years, are appropriated for industrial education and divided among the states in proportion to the amount each spends for approved work. By the passage of this bill, states which had given little or no attention to this form of education were aroused to action.

According to James P. Munroe of Boston, member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, all the states have seemed eager to build up and strengthen their educational systems, and before the end of 1917 all states were certified to receive the federal aid in carrying on their vocational education under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law. This means that they have organized their machinery and are getting things under way. In a state where there has been little industrial education this means much but in one like Massachusetts the effect of the bill has been slight.

Massachusetts has led the country in industrial education. It was largely responsible for the Smith-Hughes bill and the Massachusetts program has been the basis of much of the work elsewhere. The revenue accruing to Massachusetts in this the first year of the operation of the new law has been comparatively slight. As it increases the next six or eight years will show a decided gain. This year the State has been able to extend educational privileges to the training of about 1000 men for some form of federal service but so far this is about all that has been accomplished as a result of national aid said the deputy commissioner of education, R. O. Small.

Under the law each state receiving its benefits must have a definite plan for industrial education acceptable to the federal board. The education must provide for specialized teacher training, fit for useful employment, must promote have constant expert supervision and must show improvement. The aim is to take care of boys and girls over 14 years of age who are taking work below college grade. This allows for aid to be given in the conduct of evening classes. One third of the money received from the federal board must be spent for part-time or cooperative courses and continuation schools. In Massachusetts part-time schools are included.

Teachers of trade subjects must be tradesmen with power to teach. The directors of allied subjects must know enough about the trade to relate their instruction to it. In Massachusetts they should preferably be able to qualify as trade teachers. The teachers of general subjects must be capable of unifying the whole and meeting the all-round demands.



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rector of raw materials, purchase, sell, or make, or take delivery of or payment for any West Indian Sea Island or Carolina Sea Island cotton, or any article wholly or partly manufactured therefrom. No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the director of raw materials, put into process of manufacture any West Indian Sea Island or Carolina Sea Island cotton. Applications for permits under the above order should be addressed to the chief executive officer, War Department, cotton textiles office, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

HOUSEHOLD ORDERLY CORPS IN ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—A meeting held recently in London at the Aeolian Hall was the first effort to introduce the general public to the idea of organizing a corps of household orderlies or daily servants for those householders who do not require the entire services of maid-servants. Lady Emmott took the chair, and Mrs. C. S. Peel, formerly one of the women directors of the Ministry of Food, and a well-known writer upon domestic subjects, spoke on the domestic problem and its possible solution.

The meeting was inaugurated by the Women's Industrial Council, who have been investigating the conditions of domestic service for six or seven years. The speaker drew attention to the undoubted dislike of domestic service which has grown up and the proposed remedies. She pointed out that there was no wish to disturb the many servants living in, but merely a desire to supplement them and to come to the assistance of professional and other homes whose household requirements would necessitate but a few hours of the services of a well-trained worker. She spoke of the lack of accommodation in small houses and flats, and the convenience that it would be to have good hostels in which domestic orderlies might live and which might subsequently serve as training and mending centers. Each neighborhood would have its own central hostel, so that as little time as possible should be lost by the orderlies in going from one house to another. Wages, hostel maintenance, charges and many other points would, Mrs. Peel showed, be dependent upon the wages available in other industries, the cost of food and so on, but she urged women of all classes to remember the importance of home-keeping and to regard domestic work as second in importance to no other field of labor in which women are employed.

Lack of free time, indefinite hours of labor and monotony, are all urged as making domestic service unpopular, but it is felt by the promoters of the Household Orderly Corps that there are few drawbacks which cannot be eliminated when once the industry is given the recognition that good training and status will insure. In the discussion which followed it was evident that the scheme had failed to make much appeal in some quarters, but it was pointed out that in houses where large numbers of servants could be kept, many of the objections to domestic service were absent, and that the new order of things would be welcomed principally by those who had small homes, and by those who had but little time in which to attend to domestic detail. It said Mrs. Peel, domestic service was to be placed on a basis which should enable it to compete with other departments of industry, it was necessary to face the problem thoroughly and courageously and endeavor to render it attractive in every respect. The scheme has been submitted to many prominent women, who have given it their support and in the near future it is hoped that a pioneer experiment may come into being to test the merits and possible developments of a fully trained daily household orderly corps.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath (additional for services during the war) Mr. J. E. Shuckburgh, head of the political department, India office.

ODDS
And Ends

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we used just a few drops of savory

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PACKERS TRY TO DISCREDIT REPORT

"Manifestly Unfair Method of Comparison" They Declare in Attempt to Clear Themselves of the Charge of Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The five great American meat packers have gotten together in some characteristic "educational" advertising to offset the Federal Trade Commission's charges of profiteering.

The first gun they bring to bear is the counter-charge that the commission employed "a manifestly unfair method of comparison." What actually happened, it is argued by some, is that the man who made the computations made a perfectly obvious mistake and the packers are trying to exploit that to their advantage.

To make what happened plain, that part of the Federal Trade Commission's report in question will have to be reproduced. It runs as follows:

"Meat packing—An exposition of the excess profits of four of the big meat packers (Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, omitting Wilson as not comparable) is given in the fact that their aggregate average pre-war profit (1912, 1913, 1914) was \$19,000,000; that in 1915 they earned \$17,000,000 excess profits over the pre-war period; in 1916, \$36,000,000 more profit than in the pre-war period, and in 1917, \$68,000,000 more profit than in the pre-war period. In the three war years, from 1915 to 1917, their total profits have reached the astounding figure of \$140,000,000, of which \$121,000,000 represents excess over their pre-war profits."

Now almost anyone could add up the total war profits for the three war years and he would thereby find that they total \$178,000,000 and not \$140,000,000. The total profits are, of course, obtained by putting down the pre-war profits for each of the three war years, \$19,000,000 a year, or \$57,000,000 average profit for the three-year period, and the excess for each year, \$17,000,000 in 1915, \$36,000,000 in 1916, and \$68,000,000 in 1917, a total excess profit of \$121,000,000. The \$57,000,000 of average pre-war profit, plus the \$121,000,000 of excess profit, gives the total of \$178,000,000.

The commission's method of computation has credited the packers with making less money than they really made. On the other hand, the packers take the following position in their advertising:

"The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years. This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit. This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves."

From what has gone before, it is apparent enough that despite the doubt cast by the packers on the \$121,000,000, that sum, according to the Federal Trade Commission figures, does in fact truly represent the packers' profit due to the war. The public can judge of what the writer of the Trade Commission's report had in thought, if he made a mistake. If he was actually trying to compare one year's pre-war profits with three years' war profits, it would appear that he was making an unfortunate error, contradicted in his own figures in the same paragraph.

GEORGE BERNHARD'S PEACE CONDITIONS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—While claiming no official sanction, and even admitting that their realization would encounter strong opposition from the German Government and people, George Bernhard, political editor of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, submits the following peace conditions:

France and Italy to discuss with Germany and Austria their future frontiers without the intervention of third parties.

All the German colonies to be returned to Belgium to be restored completely as an independent state.

All merchants of the Central Powers who have been deprived of their property overseas to be restored to their former rights of possession.

Great Britain to evacuate unconditionally all parts of the Turkish Empire and Persia.

The situation before the war to be restored in Egypt.

The Dardanelles, on the basis of a treaty applying to the states bordering the Black Sea, to be free for the passage of Russian ships.

WORTHINGTON PLANT STRIKERS STILL OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Machinists in the plant of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation are still out, although other machinists in the Boston district returned to work pending a decision of the National War Labor Board.

In connection with the situation at the Worthington plant, one of its officials, George P. Aborn, has issued this statement:

"The striking machinists are still out, notwithstanding their agreement together with the officials of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation that they would abide by the decision of the National War Labor Board and that any award of said

board would be retroactive to May 1, 1918.

"This strike is instituted against the National War Labor Board, and not against the corporation, as the decision of the board has not yet been handed down."

"The corporation has done everything in fairness and justice that the case demands, submitting to the decision of the National War Labor Board, whatever such decision may be. The corporation has reported the strike to the National War Labor Board, and awaits instructions from the board."

DUTCH CONVOY QUESTION RAISED

Lord Robert Cecil Speaks Vigorously on Subject and Explains Terms of Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons statement yesterday spoke vigorously on the Dutch convoy agreement and gave the impression that the Foreign Office have no doubts whatever that they took the right course. He denied the right of visit and search had been abandoned or modified and promised papers on the subject.

The government had agreed that they would, as a special act of courtesy to the Dutch Government, in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case, permit the convoy, under certain conditions, to pass through the naval patrol without arrest. The agreement would not form a precedent.

Owing to the U-boat peril and the largeness of the modern cargo vessel, search at sea had become very difficult, Lord Robert added, and it had been customary latterly in many cases to secure from a neutral ship papers before she sailed. In this case the Dutch Government had supplied the British Government with the latter's request, with far more elaborate information than could have been given by exercising the right of visit and search.

Among the conditions made, which Lord Robert emphasized, were that passengers are confined to Netherlands Government officials and their families. There is a formal government guarantee that no goods of enemy origin are carried. Only government goods destined for colonial authorities or forces are to be carried. No mails, correspondence or other printed matter are to be included.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Speaking in the House of Commons today Sir Leo Chinnery, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, said the percentage of ships lost while homeward bound to the United Kingdom since Jan. 1, 1918, was rather more than 1 per cent. The loss of food ships for the same period was less than 1.4 per cent. The result of the convoy system, Sir Leo said, continued to improve. Since January, 1917, when the system was put into effect, 42,000,000 gross tons had been conveyed to British and French ports, with a loss up to June 29 of 1.29 per cent. This included loss by the dispersal of convoys through bad weather.

ANOTHER RUSSELLITE GETS LONG SENTENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Giovanni de Cecca, who translated literature from English into Italian for anti-war propaganda circulated in Italy by Joseph Rutherford, was sentenced in the United States court to 10 years in the federal penitentiary.

With Rutherford and others associated with the International Bible Students Association which "Pastor Russell" founded, de Cecca was convicted for violating the Espionage Law, but sentence was deferred. Rutherford and other defendants are serving long terms at Atlanta.

U-BOAT ATTACK OFF THE VIRGINIA CAPES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—An American steamship which has arrived here with 85 passengers reported that she was attacked three times by a U-boat early on Monday morning between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. One of the torpedoes was said to have passed within a few feet.

RUSSIAN QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Madame Marie Botchkarova, colonel in the Russian Army and former commander of the "Women's Battalion of Death," discussed Russian questions with President Wilson today at the White House. The conference was carried on through an interpreter.

I. W. W. WITNESSES FAIL TO REMEMBER

Prosecution Cites Evidence of Intention to Oppose Army Draft, but Members on Stand Say They Do Not Recall Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"I knew there was a strong prejudice against conscription, but I always advised against a general strike." This was the summing up of the situation last summer in the grain field region of the West-Mississippi states, given by Forrest Edwards, one of the 101 I. W. W. defendants in Judge K. M. Landis' court, on the stand as a defense witness on Tuesday.

He said that what labor trouble and strikes occurred had been called to improve working conditions. His statement followed Prosecutor F. K. Nebecker's line of questions to get the I. W. W. sentiment as to accepting the national army call, direct from the leaders of the order as they successively take the witness stand.

Mr. Edwards, under cross-examination, denied that he remembered stating last July that unless conscription plans were given up, a tieup of the harvest fields would exert pressure on the country because of a near famine in grain-stuffs.

Several of the leaders were called to the stand in the day's sessions, and their testimony generally coincided, in that the arrangement of alliance for political and propaganda purposes between the I. W. W. and the Non-Partisan League, throughout the Dakotas and the big grain region, was never consummated, although widely advocated by well-known leaders in each organization.

Roy A. Brown, an I. W. W. from Spokane, was questioned regarding a resolution passed in the hall there at a general convention, March 2 to 6, 1917, the minutes of the convention in the government's possession showing its adoption, declaring that the I. W. W. was in favor of a general strike if an attempt to enforce conscription were made. Mr. Brown, although a member of the convention committee on resolutions which had recommended the resolution back to the convention, said that he could not recall much about the action.

M. E. Sciper of Astoria, Ore., next took the stand. He was branch secretary of the I. W. W. and a member of what was styled its "boozing committee," the duty of the latter being to stop the sale of cheap "knockout" compounds sold underhandedly to I. W. W.'s as liquor.

Six men enlisted in the army last July, and two more were drafted in August," he testified. He was asked his idea of sabotage, it being the government's system to get the individual statements of the respective defendants on this, and said that it meant slowing down on the job. He testified: "I said if they went on strike it might be a good idea to hide their tools, just as an army in retreat spikes its guns."

Apprehension over the reports of an attempt at a general jail delivery by the defendants led to a heavily reinforced guard over the 101 I. W. W.'s in the Federal building, and their way to it and from it. Deputy marshals and federal agents to the number of 50 were stationed as guards, and many more secret service men were active. Baldazzi, the defendant who made a break for liberty on Monday, was questioned and stated that he intended to enlist if he got away.

L. C. Russell, alias L. Ross, who was arrested on Monday in Muskegon, Mich., on a federal indictment, is to be returned to this city on Wednesday to answer to the indictment which alleges tampering with the first venire drawn for the I. W. W. trial.

Plots in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SANDWICH, Ont.—Revolutionary plots which embraced the whole of Canada, were revealed by the testimony presented at the preliminary hearing of John Perchuda, the alleged Austrian I. W. W. agitator, who was arrested as ringleader of the recent border riots at Ford City. Literature found in Perchuda's room and interpreted by the intelligence branch of the military headquarters staff at London, was introduced to show that Perchuda was at the head of a Russian federation of social revolutionists. He had sent documents to all large Canadian cities.

The constitution of this federation provides for the overthrow of all monarchs and authorities in all countries. A social revolution in Canada was advocated for this year.

LONDON, Ont.—Dionisy Wolshin, an Austrian who was arrested at Ford with the I. W. W. agitator Perchuda,

was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary when he appeared in police court here. He was charged with having forged the name of the Rev. W. Kosorizoff to passports. Three fellow countrymen, it was charged, had managed to escape from Canada by means of these forged passports. The prisoner was termed a most dangerous man by the magistrate.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER WAR EFFORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A statement has just been issued by The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, through the National Labor Publicity Organization, entitled "What about Britain?" It was compiled by Chester M. Wright, member of the recent American Federation of Labor mission to Great Britain and France, and reads in part as follows:

"What about Great Britain? Many times has the question been asked. And many are the accusations that have been launched at Britain. We in America are not unacquainted with the slanderous attacks of the anti-British agitator—a person whose influence among us should be nullified for all time.

"Let us have some facts about Britain and Britain's war effort.

"Where is the British Army? Is a question asked ever so often by the bawler of Britain.

"The British Army is just where the British workers are—on the job every minute.

"During the year 1917 the British Army suffered 800,000 casualties!

"Figures are not available for the great battle begun March 21, 1918, but it is known that the total of British officer casualties published in April alone was 10,000!

"In that great onslaught the Germans threw 102 divisions directly against the British.

"One out of every four British males (including all ages) resident in the British Isles is in the British Army.

"And 250,000 men too old for service have volunteered in home defense brigades, equipping themselves at their own expense. Many of these old men—and we saw many of them while in England—work only enough to earn their living, giving the balance of their time to public duties, such as air raid duty, which is both arduous and highly dangerous.

"There is a home labor corps, too—and a land army. In 1917 there were 1,000,000 acres added to the normal cultivated area.

"The British army record in the matter of prisoners and guns lost and taken also is interesting. In 1917 the British Army lost on all fronts 23,379 men taken prisoners and lost 166 guns. It captured 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns. The 1918 record is not available.

"British labor employed directly or indirectly by the Ministry of Munitions operates more than 500 government controlled factories, night and day. In various capacities 5,000,000 British women are engaged in war work.

"And the Briton goes through this test of fire on short food rations, without grumbling, with a steady, abiding determination to win the war for freedom and democracy and to bring the world through to permanent peace.

"They have a saying in Britain. It is 'Carry on.' It means keep going. 'Every one says it to every one else.' It is the national slogan. 'Carry on!' And regardless of theoretical discussions that consume much newspaper space now and again, regardless of the abstractionist orgies indulged in by a handful here and there, 'Carry on' is the spirit of the British people, backing the ideals of world democracy, sure and firm in purpose, inflexible in the will to win!

"These are just a few of the figures that help tell the story of Britain. The real story can never be told, because there are no words to convey the terrible strain under which the load is carried, no words to picture the grief and suffering that must be undergone by those who make tremendous sacrifices for higher ideals in a world cause."

SEVEN-CENT FARE SOUGHT

BOSTON, Mass.—Increases in cash fares of from six to seven cents, with a ticket rate of six cents, were asked of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today by the New Bedford & Onset Street Railway Company. At the hearing Vice-President Elton S. Wilde said that while the company has recently granted a wage increase and is bearing increased operating costs its revenue is declining. No dividend was declared last year, he said. Unlike previous fare hearings little opposition appeared, the town of Marion being the only community to protest.

HIGHER ELEVATED FARE IS PROMISED

New Board of Trustees Issues a Statement in Which It Intimates the Rate May Be Raised to Seven Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The campaign to accustom the public gradually to the idea that it will have to pay heavily to rehabilitate the Boston Elevated, the need of which arises chiefly from the failure of the company to make proper provision for depreciation in the past, culminated on Tuesday in a statement by the new board of trustees intimating that the rate of fare may soon be raised to 7 cents.

"The situation demands not only prompt but very strenuous action," says the statement, after indicating that an increase in fare to 6 cents would raise only about \$3,850,000 a year more revenue, while the board can see at once an estimated increase of \$4,200,000 in cost of equipment, depreciation allowance, and guaranteed dividends, without counting on various other things such as higher cost of material, income taxes, better standards of maintenance and higher wages.

Coincidentally with the issuance of the statement, it was announced that the officers of the carmen's union, who earlier in the day had been in a conference at the company's offices, had written a letter to the company prodding it on the men's recent demand for an increase in wages. The effect of this was to back up the reference made in the trustee's statement to the expected increase in the item of wages.

Some idea of the extent to which the street-car companies of the United States are seizing the opportunity presented by the war to raise their fares is presented by the statement, which contains a list of cities in which the companies have either been granted increases or have their applications pending.

The trustees describe the situation in which they find themselves, faced with increased costs of all kinds, and with the necessity, provided by law, of adjusting the fares to meet all operating expenses, taxes, rentals, interest on indebtedness, allowance for depreciation and all other expenditures, "together with fixed charges on the new preferred stock recently issued, as well as \$5 per share on the common stock, this latter amounting to \$1,194,000." They have also an additional charge of \$475,000 rental for the Dorchester tunnel. Finally, they expect to give the carmen an increase in wages, the amount of which has not yet been determined, they say; but, to show something of what it means, they point out that an increase of one cent an hour for each employee would add \$250,000 a year to the payroll.

The public is reminded that under the act, all charges must be paid by the company securing ample revenue by means of increased fares; and the trustees, they say, realize that any delay in properly facing the real facts at the outset merely piles up trouble for the future. Therefore, they "fully expect to take definite action on the fare question in the immediate future," but will continue their study of the situation to determine "whether some still more equitable and improved method of increasing the revenue can be devised."

HENRY FORD AND MICHIGAN NOMINATION

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Overtures by the Democrats of Michigan for the bi-partisan nomination of Henry Ford for United States Senator, were ignored by Republicans at the meeting of the state central committee here yesterday.

The committee decided to hold the state convention here on Sept. 26, and Senator Charles E. Townsend, of Jackson, was named the temporary chairman. Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Will Hall of Indianapolis, chairman of the National Committee, were invited to attend the convention.

TOTAL UNITED STATES LOANS TO ALLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Loans made by the United States to the Allies, the total of which now amounts to \$6,091,590,000, are continuing to pile up at a rate nearly \$400,000,000 monthly. Great Britain to date has been given

credits of \$3,170,000,000; France, \$1,765,000,000; Italy, \$660,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Belgium, \$131,300,000; Greece, \$15,790,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000, and Serbia, \$9,030,000. A credit of \$6,665,000 was extended to Rumania, but the exact status of the loan has not been determined.

Of the credit extended to Russia, only \$187,000,000 was paid before the fall of the Kerensky Government and the peace treaty made with Germany by the Bolsheviks.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S UNEXPIRED TERM

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Thomas H. Peoples, State Attorney-General, today withdrew from the race for the governorship and became a candidate to succeed Senator Tillman, pending an election for the unexpired term. Senator Benet and Mr. Peoples are the only candidates for the unexpired term in the primary on Aug. 26. A nominee for the new term will be selected at the same time, and the candidates are Nat B. Dial, of Laurens, former Governor Cole L. Blease of Columbia, and James Francis Rice of Anderson.

PANAMA DECREES BETTER CONDITIONS

PANAMA, R. P.—Decrees looking to the bettering of conditions in Panama and Colon so that United States troops now on duty in those cities may be withdrawn were issued by the government today, to be effective July 15. The sale of liquor will be restricted and no liquor at all will be sold to soldiers; the opium traffic is outlawed and certain sanitary regulations will be enforced in prohibited areas.

A small force of American military guards will act as inspectors and to assist the government and police authorities in cleaning up the city.

WIRE RESOLUTION IS REPORTED TO SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported the wire resolution to the Senate today and requested immediate consideration of the measure. Senator Penrose objected and the resolution went to the calendar.

SHOE WORKERS QUIT WORK

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Twenty-five hundred shoe workers employed in 20 factories here quit work today by direction of the Allied Shoe Workers Union because of the refusal of manufacturers to answer a request for wage increases ranging from 20 to 25 per cent.

GERMAN CLUB CHANGES NAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The German Club of Chicago has changed its name to the American Unity Club. This is said to be the largest German club in the United States.

CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNATION

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Cabinet, which resigned on July 7, has consented to remain in office.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today signed the \$12,000,000,000 Army Bill, to meet expenses of the army program for the next fiscal year.

AUSTRIA TREATS ITALIANS BRUTALLY

Army Officer Affirms Women of Trentino Were Forced to Work in Trenches—Substantiates Claim by Official Lists

LONDON, England (June 28)—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

Italians from the Trentino drafted into the Austrian Army have been maltreated, according to the story of an Italian captain made public here. The narrator's name has not been disclosed, but it is stated that he was a native of the Trentino, drafted by the Austrians, sent to the eastern front, captured and sent back to Italy where he is serving in the Italian Army.

He pointed to the official Austrian casualty lists in substantiation of his statements that the women of the Trentino were obliged by Austria to work in the trenches.

"A large number of Austrian subjects of Italian ancestry were condemned for political reasons," he said. "They were sent in groups into Galicia. En route they were subjected to varied and constant brutalities from their escorts, and they were insulted by the inhabitants. Sometimes they were shut in cattle trucks, with guards with fixed bayonets in passenger's coaches next to them. In this manner they journeyed over the Carpathians and Galician lowlands, with nothing to eat but bread and dirty soup, served in a mess tin which the guards spat in by way of amusement.

"Hunger, thirst, fogging, bayonet thrusts were only a prelude to the real martyrdom to which they were predestined. They were attached to Hungarian and German companies in the ratio of one man for every platoon and led lives of hideous torture in front line trenches, separated from other soldiers, treated as traitors, insulted and maltreated by 'comrades' under direction of officers. They were regularly chosen for the most dangerous operations where desertion was impossible."

One-third of the population of 300,000 in the Trentino has been interned, the captain says.

"Two whole families were interned because their children, while playing, shouted at a gendarme," he continued. "A woman who had objected to improper attentions of an Austrian officer met the same fate."

GERMAN FLAGS GONE ON ARGENTINE DAY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine (Tuesday)—The feature of the Argentinean Independence Day celebration here today was the absence of German flags, which had been numerous on other national holidays. Even important German business houses and the recognized German newspapers flew only Argentine flags.

HEAVY FINE IMPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Because he had copies of "The Finished Mystery" and other banned books in his possession, and because he refused to tell where he had some hundreds of these publications stored, William Koch of Guelph was fined \$500 and costs in Police Court here.



How he enjoys the home meal again

How delighted he is to be home—with his mother and old Mary making so much of him. They give him his favorite meal—the bacon he has loved from boyhood—and beam to see the relish with which he eats it.

It is Swift's Premium Bacon. His mother never served any other kind. She knows that this bacon has always the same even mixture of fat and lean, that cooks into almost-brittle curls of juiciness. She knows that only in Swift's Premium can she get that delicate, mellow flavor. For Swift's Premium Bacon is given a special cure that brings out all its deliciousness—until its very heart is mild, sweet and savory.

Whenever you buy bacon, always look for the Swift's Premium brand which distinguishes this finer bacon. Ask your dealer to show you the label.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Swift's Premium Bacon

Comes in three convenient forms: in the strip; sliced in the box; or sliced in glass jars



AMERICA'S LEADER—
Beaded Tip
Shoe Laces
THE TIP CANNOT PULL OFF
Beware of Imitations Look on the Wrapper for TRADE BEADED MARK
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS
UNITED LACE & BEAD MFG. CO.
Manufacturers and Sole Manufacturers
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

—Hand Woven sport and sweater HATS, \$4
Choose from all these colors—pink, rose, white, navy blue, Lucille blue, purple, Pekin, emerald, sand and brown. Choose from a medium and a large size. The hats are straw, bound and banded with ribbon. They will top off with equal success a sweater, a tub-skirt, a voile dress or a silk suit. They will doubtless be bought up quickly at \$4.
Filene's—Mail orders filled—Street Floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Y. M. C. A. COUNCIL AGAINST WAR CHEST

Northeastern Department of National Organization for War Work Registers Itself Emphatically Against the Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Resolutions emphatically opposing the war chest plan were adopted Tuesday at the conference of the northeastern department of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association held at the Boston City Club.

A clause in the resolutions reads: "Resolved, That we strongly recommend and urge, in the light of the experiences of different communities and of the attitude of the giving community, as well as in view of the distinctive character of the appeal of the War Work Council, that in the coming campaign there should be no merger between the council, on one hand, and the regular association agencies, local, state and international, on the other; nor with any other organizations."

The department, made up of 600 men, business, professional and political, from all New England, was in an "all-day session" for the purpose of outlining the next war fund campaign which is scheduled for the late fall. The anti-merger resolution, presented with five others, was adopted by a vote of 500 to 100. The resolution was made most prominent by leading members, looking upon it as a most vital factor in all war fund drives.

L. Wilbur Messer, of Chicago and on the National War Work Council, was present and responded to a call to speak in behalf of the resolution. Mr. Messer said, "Great causes demand frequent and direct appeals. The danger is not that we will give too much but that we will give too little. We have no right to capitalize the patriotism of the people as the War Chest is doing. The War Chest is too mechanical, lacking in the right kind of interest and will not stand the test of time."

"The National War Work Council, and now practically all of its departments, have reaffirmed their disbelief in the justice of the war chest plan. Y. M. C. A. leaders have never taken the plan in its favor. Nor has the Red Cross. I have never known a war chest to give more than its quota. If it had been in play during our last campaign, the drive for \$35,000,000 would have resulted in the obtaining of only \$30,000,000. But because of the straight patriotic appeal, they turned in over \$50,000,000. The war chest plan stifles the patriotism of the people."

The other resolutions involved the acceptance of the new budget of \$112,000,000 as the minimum of the coming drive, to include \$15,000,000 to meet the needs of the Y. M. C. A., and the apportionment of quotas in accordance with the percentages of the last Liberty Loan campaign.

John R. Mott, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in an address in the morning, gave many portrayals of the service rendered by the association secretaries and huts, here in the United States, on the transports, at the landing and training points and in the front line trenches. George W. Perkins of New York and member of the finance committee, presented a report of the council's expenditures to date. Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood and Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman spoke to the department at the afternoon session, strongly commending the work of the association.

Dr. Mott has been to Europe five times during the war. The last time he arrived just as the last big German drive was getting under way. The English were contemplating the loss of 83 of their Y. M. C. A. huts and unable to discover a way of raising the \$500,000 necessary to replace them. Dr. Mott promised that the association in the United States would furnish the money. Upon his return to this country he found that it was regretted here that he had not offered a million. These huts were realized, which proved to be a casting of bread upon the waters, for soon American troops poured into that sector.

According to Dr. Mott there have been those who wanted large and permanent structure erected instead of huts. But the association has found it to be by far the most valuable to keep right with the troops wherever they might be or go, that the much-needed service might be constant and dependable, even to the very front trenches. He predicted that very front there will be 2,000,000 American troops in France, and for that reason there must be a big increase in the funds.

Mr. Perkins showed that Europe has 505 huts and the United States 538, that men and women engaged in the work total 6,700, that \$30,000,000 of the last fund had been spent, leaving \$20,000,000 to last perhaps until Oct. 1.

EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

BOSTON, Mass.—The United States Civil Service Commission announces a special examination beginning Aug. 13, 1918, to fill vacancies in the positions of clerk and carrier in the Boston Post Office. On Aug. 3, the minor clerical examinations will be held for the purpose of filling 90 vacancies in the positions of Junior Clerk in the office of the Depot Quartermaster, Cambridge, at an entrance salary of \$900 per annum. Many appointments are being made in the position of stenographer-typewriter and typewriter in the government offices in Boston and vicinity, owing to vacancies being created on account of employees being drafted and increase of business.

INDUSTRIES MOBILIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mobilization of 5000 factories is now under way in

Industrial Region No. 20, including Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Illinois, following a meeting of 260 manufacturers here. Director Johnson of the district predicted that if the war continues much longer all non-essential industries must be closed, that automobile factories will be making trucks and shells, and that wood-working factories will be making aeroplanes. He stated that orders would be allotted in such a way that the small factory will get its share and that excess profits made by big manufacturers will not be long retained.

OFFICERS' SCHOOL AT CAMP DEVENS

With Return of Men Sent to
Camp Perry, Small Arms Firing
Instruction Begun at Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—With the return to this cantonment of about 40 officers, sent some time ago to Camp Perry, O., for instruction in small-arms firing, a school for commissioned officers has been opened here, with Capt. W. Van Warner, Capt. William L. Fearing, Capt. F. N. Prescott and Capt. Paul A. Merriam in charge.

Three schools for the instruction of corporals and privates have been established, also two schools for instruction in guard duty for enlisted men and officers. The new schools have been put into operation in anticipation of the necessity of non-commissioned officers for the depot brigade, which is to be increased by at least 10 battalions. These battalions, it is expected, will be created during the latter part of the month. All the schools are under the direction of Maj. Ralph Lowell of the eleventh training battalion.

Many mechanics who have completed courses of instruction in colleges in various parts of the country are arriving in camp daily and are being assigned to vacancies in the seventy-sixth division. Among the trades represented are electricians, expert automobile repairers, blacksmiths, and wiremen who will eventually be assigned to overseas service.

The Rev. S. S. Robbins, pastor of the First Parish Church, Kingston, Mass., is now chaplain of the depot brigade. He has been engaged in religious work at one of the Young Men's Christian Association huts in the camp. Other pastors in the town having engaged in war service work, the three churches have now united in holding their services.

Northeastern Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., retired, in charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the Harvard Summer School in Cambridge, Mass., has invited Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., to review the regiment and address the men on Thursday, July 18. Major Flynn, who visited army headquarters today, said that 635 men are enrolled in the regiment. On July 22 the regiment will go to Lancaster, Mass., for three weeks of camp life on the Thayer estate.

Maj. Foster Veltenehmer, signal officer of the department, was notified today by the chief signal officer of the army that men capable of receiving and sending 10 words a minute in radio work will be admitted to the courses at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and at the school at Little Silver, N. J.

Lieut. Robert W. Milne is at Ft. Constitution, New Castle, N. H., where he is supervising the erection of a pigeon loft similar to those already constructed at Ft. Banks, in Boston Harbor, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., and at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Another is to be erected at Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I., and all will be completed by Aug. 15, it is expected.

First Naval District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The attention of officers and enlisted men of the first naval district has been called to Bastille Day, which will be observed by a special service in the Old North Church at 10:45 o'clock on Sunday, July 14.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood has called the attention of sailors of his district to the opening of the canteen under the auspices of the United Canteen Committee of Boston at Trinity Court, off Dartmouth Street on Thursday. The object is to provide a place where enlisted men may make themselves at home, and the committee in charge includes the War Service Committee of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Women's City Club, and the Special Aid Society.

ENGINEER OFFICERS' SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Under the direction of Prof. Edward F. Miller, 55 men are training for engineer officers for the American merchant marine at a school maintained by the United States Shipping Board at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass. The school was established about a year ago, and it is now the largest of its kind in the country. Only experienced men are trained by the government in the schools, and only American citizens are accepted.

On its training ships based in Boston, the Shipping Board is training a large number of men between 21 and 31 years of age to become sailors, firemen, coal passers, cooks, and messmen in the new merchant marine. Eighty-six new apprentices are today in training on the Meade, having been accepted from over 100 men examined on Tuesday.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

fect, at the meaning of the German delay. But nothing at all is to be gained by this.

Breakdown in Discipline

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Indications of a breakdown in discipline in the second German army are found in two orders issued by General von der Marwitz which have fallen into British hands, says the correspondent to The Times at British Headquarters in France. In the orders the general makes this complaint:

"Discipline, which is the keystone of our army, is seriously shaken. Cases of soldiers refusing to obey orders are increasing to an alarming extent."

Desertions From Bulgarian Army

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Desertions from the Bulgarian Army on the Macedonian front are increasing greatly, French Headquarters in Macedonia inform the Salonika correspondent to The Times.

All the deserters say that conditions in Bulgaria have become unbearable and that hopes of an ultimate victory have vanished. Insubordination has increased in the Bulgarian Army and many units recently have refused to obey orders to attack.

The submarine danger in the Mediterranean is declining, the correspondent adds. Supplies needed in Greece are arriving with greater regularity.

Enemy Airdromes Bombed

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official statement relative to aerial operations, issued by the Air Ministry, says:

"On July 8 our machines successfully bombed an enemy airdrome, bombs being observed to burst on the sheds and hangars. During the night of July 8 enemy airdromes were again attacked with good results, two hangars being reported as having been set on fire. Trains and searchlights were attacked from a low altitude. All our machines returned safely."

Austria Objects to von Below

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Austria has declined to accept the German General Otto von Below as commander-in-chief of the forces on the Italian front because Germany refused to send 12 German divisions with him, according to the newspaper Epoca, which bases the statement on advices from a Swiss source.

COMMUNIQUE'S

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday says:

"South of La Bassée Canal repeated attacks were frequently repulsed and on the north bank of the Somme strong enemy attacks broke down. In this sector the artillery duel continued lively and in the evening increased intermittently to great violence."

"West of Antwerp local attacks were launched by the enemy this morning after violent artillery preparations. At the forest of Villers Cottetres partial attacks by the French broke down in our fighting zone."

"Eighteen enemy airplanes were shot down. Last night's report says: 'Southwest of Noyon French attacks were repulsed. Successful local engagements took place west of Château Thierry.'"

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Increased hostile artillery activity early last night east of Villers-Bretonneux was followed by local attacks which were repulsed. Early this morning the enemy's artillery and machine guns developed considerable activity from the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux to the Ancre."

"A hostile raiding party was driven off yesterday afternoon south of Bucquoy."

"During the night we advanced our line a short distance by a successful local operation in the neighborhood of Merris and captured several prisoners and a machine gun."

The British War Office issued a statement on Tuesday night, which reads as follows:

"On the British front there is nothing of special interest to report."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Activity was displayed by our own and the enemy's artillery north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne, in the region of Chavigny Farm. In the Champagne, French troops carried out several raiding operations, which resulted in the taking of prisoners."

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

"Aviation: On July 8, seven German airplanes were brought down and two captive balloons set on fire and destroyed by our air forces."

The French War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement:

"South of the Aisne an enemy counter-attack against the position taken by us in the region of Chavigny Farm failed."

"The number of prisoners captured in the attack this morning west of Antwerp is 530; we also took about 30 machine guns."

Eastern theater, July 8.—In the region included between the Devoli River and the Tomorica our troops completed their success by capturing, after bitter fighting, all of the Bosnia crest between Cafa Beot and Mali Gjarpel. We took 130 prisoners.

saunting troops attempted to penetrate our lines, but were completely checked and suffered serious losses."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian troops on the offensive in Albania are continuing their advance, the War Office announced today. The enemy in yesterday's fighting was beaten back on both sides of the Osum River.

"In Albania," says the official statement, "our troops, having reached ground west of the lower middle Semeni, and having extended to the eastward their occupation of the heights at the head of the Tomorica Valley, are advancing, repulsing the enemy at the center, astride the Osum."

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The Austrian War Office issued the following statement on Tuesday:

"In Albania the pressure of the enemy's forces advancing across the Vovusa is continuing. There has been fighting southwest of Berat. The French gained ground on the upper Devoli."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué made public today is in part as follows:

In the Chateau Thierry region conditions were practically normal on July 5 to 6, the outstanding exception being the activity of the German air forces. The enemy's intermittent artillery fire was heavier in the vicinity of Vaux than usual. An enemy attempt to raid one of our advanced positions was driven off by our rifle and machine-gun fire with losses.

Our observers reported buildings on fire at the Souillard Farm, and the explosion by our batteries of what is believed to have been a trench mortar ammunition dump. Our troops were continuously active in ambush and reconnaissance patrols and our batteries were active. During the bombardment of Vaux we replied with counter-offensive preparation fire."

This sector on July 6 to 7 experienced an increase in enemy artillery activity on the right half of our line where there was considerable use of gas, shrapnel and high explosive shells. Barrage fire was put down in the vicinity of Vaux and Hill 204. The German air forces were still very active. At about noon a German patrol of five machines was attacked and driven off by five of our planes. The movement of troops and traffic in the German rear areas continued abnormal. Our own troops continued their activity in patrolling our batteries."

SHOE TRADES CLUB TO OPEN QUARTERS

New House at 22 High Street to
Be Dedicated to a Closer Bond
of Association Among Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Believing that a closer bond of association will follow the formation of a club among the shoe and leather trades and all their allied industries, and with the prime object of furthering the interests of New England and of Boston in particular as a great shoe manufacturing center, the Boston Shoe Trades Club will open and dedicate its new club house at 22 High Street, on Thursday.

New England is already manufacturing 53 per cent of the shoes of the United States and Massachusetts 49 per cent, and it is expected that all gatherings in the interests of the shoe trade will be held at the club and that it will be a headquarters for the shoe interests. Membership in the club is not confined to Boston or New England, as there will be non-resident memberships taking in all parts of the United States. It is said to be the largest club of its kind in the country and perhaps in the world.

The Boston Shoe Trades Club has been in the process of formation over a year. A temporary organization was effected in 1917 with about 500 on the list, but early in 1918 the organization committee elected new officers and appointed building, finance and membership committees. The membership was increased to 2000 and it is expected that it will be increased to 2600 shortly.

Work is progressing rapidly in transforming the business building at 22 High Street into one of the best equipped clubs in Boston. It contains a lounge room, library, billiard room and private dining rooms. The woodwork on the stairway is of turned oak with a wrought iron balustrade and oak handrail and wrought iron receptacles for flower pots. At the first landing is the entrance to the grill, barbershop, shower baths, etc. Opposite the stairway is a large fireplace with gas log. Back of the lounge room and separated from it by glass partitions and doors is the main dining room with a seating capacity of 225.

Shoe Travelers Association
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the 12,000 shoe travelers in the United States have a remarkable opportunity to instill lessons in patriotism wherever they go, was pointed out by John E. O'Brien, former president of the National Shoe Travelers Association, in an address before the association at the closing session of the mid-summer convention in Boston, which was attended by representatives of 32 state associations.

In connection with the meeting was the shoe exhibition at the Copley Plaza Hotel, at which were shown models of boots and shoes for the coming fall and winter. The prevailing shades for women's shoes will be grays, browns, fieldmouse and blacks. The prevailing height for high-cut shoes will be nine inches. Very attractive exhibits by many of the largest shoe dealers in the United States drew large crowds, and the shoe men generally expressed the belief that the business outlook is good.

BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATION PLANS

Massachusetts and Boston Join
With Other States and Cities
in Preparing for Observances
on July Fourteenth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts and Boston are to join with the other states and cities of the United States next Sunday, July 14, in the celebration of France's great day of commemoration of national liberty, Bastille Day. As a prelude to the celebration of Bastille Day in Boston, a patriotic mass meeting is to be held on Boston Common near the old Frog Pond on Saturday night.

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, in the absence of Governor McCall from the State, and Mayor Peters, issued proclamations on Tuesday calling on the people of the Commonwealth and of the City of Boston to hold meetings and to frame messages to the Republic of France. Mayor Peters in his proclamation recalled the fact that France last week celebrated the Fourth of July in honor of the United States of America. The fête day in Boston is to be in the nature of a reciprocal tribute of appreciation from the United States to France.

Boston's celebration of Bastille Day will be somewhat like the observances of the Fourth of July. Mayor Peters appointed a large committee of representative citizens on Tuesday and many members of the committee met in City Hall in the evening and began to plan for a proper observance of the 14th. In accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, it was decided to hold an international assemblage in the amphitheater on the Common at the Frog Pond, but that no parade would precede it as was the case on the Fourth.

On Sunday night in Symphony Hall, according to the plans of the committee on arrangements, an international patriotic mass meeting is to be held with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as the chief speaker. A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, is to be the chairman. Stephen Laurence, editor of the Paris Le Matin, is to make the response for the French nation.

At the meeting Tuesday night in City Hall, the committee was assured by representatives of the groups of peoples of the allied nations living in Boston that they were eager to help make the coming celebration a complete success and that they desired to take part in the festivities.

Daniel A. MacKay presided at the meeting. Among others present and offering opinions as to the celebration were Alexander Whiteside, corporation counsel; E. B. Mero, Frank Chouteau Brown and Guy D. Gold. Final arrangements are to be made at a meeting of the committee in the City Council Chamber on Friday night at 7:30.

At the meeting in the Common the flags of 23 allied nations are to be grouped, the United States and French flags having central positions. The

flag of each allied nation is to be saluted with a general salute to the French nation at the close. Songs and dances of the people of the various nations are to be given in costume.

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge in his proclamation urged the people of Massachusetts to observe Bastille Day in the manner which will best show the appreciation of the United States of the bond of friendship existing between it and France.

SECOND O'LEARY TRIAL PROCEEDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mme. de Victorica, the German woman, who is under arrest here under the Espionage Act, appeared in court during the trial of John J. O'Leary on Tuesday, and an office boy in Jeremiah O'Leary's office identified her as the woman who had called at that office twice last year. Objection to this testimony, as being prejudicial to the rights of the defendant, who is charged with having aided Jeremiah to escape justice, was overruled.

Assistant United States District Attorney Barnes examined one witness concerning checks drawn by Jeremiah and his bank balance. Colonel Felder for the defendant objected on the ground that John's office was raided by federal agents. Mr. Barnes said this was not true, but Colonel Felder insisted that certain papers had been seized illegally.

Mr. Barnes then said that the men sent to the O'Leary office had been instructed not to take any papers without the consent of some one in authority there. Colonel Felder himself, as in the former trial, was put on the stand by Mr. Barnes and despite his objection, the judge ruled that the attorney was a material witness.

It was shown that Colonel Felder testified before the grand jury twice before he was retained as John's counsel, but he was examined exclusively in the John Doe proceedings regarding the disappearance of Jeremiah O'Leary.

In his opening address to the jury, Colonel Felder said he would prove that the whole case against John was a "frame-up," and that he would bring out facts not only to vindicate John, but to condemn the method of the federal agents in "hounding him."

JUSTICE IS RENOMINATED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Associate Justice George M. Hanson of the Maine Supreme Court, whose term expires July 26, was renominated Tuesday by Governor Milliken. This makes the fifth appointment to the supreme bench made by Governor Milliken and is believed to be unprecedented for one gubernatorial term.

SHIPBUILDING SITE TAKEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Navy Department on Tuesday agreed to pay an annual rental of \$5000 for the site of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Fields Point and to take a lease of the property, according to Mayor Gainer.

OFFICIALS TRACING MONEY PAID PAPER

Alien Property Custodian Seeks
to Establish Origin and Hand-
ling of More Than Million
Dollars in New York City

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several banks and brokers are under investigation by the office of the Alien Property Custodian in the effort to trace the origin and handling of more than \$1,000,000 paid the New York Evening Mail. All persons who participated in the transaction will be asked to tell what they know about it.

It is alleged that the Imperial German Government became the owner of the paper through Dr. Edward A. Rumely, now under arrest in New York, on charges of perjury in connection with statements to A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. Under the law the money involved in the sale can be seized by this government if transfer was made after the United States went to war, even though the money is now held by Americans.

Francis P. Garvan, chief of the alien property custodian's bureau of investigation, with headquarters in New York, held several long conferences today with Mr. Palmer. As the Mail is being published by the bondholders, permanent plans for administering the property will be allowed to wait until the details of the sale have been cleared up.

Department of Justice officials said today they had found no evidence of a reported \$30,000,000 German fund to buy American newspapers, and that so far as they knew the Mail was the only paper the German Government had sought to take over.

CORPORATIONS AND THE INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Ways and Means Committee is disposed to concede that corporations, like individuals, should be allowed to deduct from their income tax return contributions to charitable, religious and educational purposes.

The present law allows persons, but not corporations, to make such deductions, provided they do not exceed 15 per cent of the total income.

PREMIER EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN WAR

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At a complimentary dinner to the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, late pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, given at the House of Commons tonight in honor of his return to London, Mr. Lloyd George expressed greater confidence than ever in the issue of the war. He added: "I am confident for reasons which it would not be relevant to enter upon. But one of the latest reasons is the impression made upon me by the American troops I saw in France."



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INDIA AND THE PROHIBITION ISSUE

Reports at Annual Meeting of Anglo-Indian Temperance Association Indicate Pressing Need for Liquor Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Thursday afternoon, May 16, with the president, Sir J. Herbert Roberts, Bart., M. P., in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and the chairman was supported by Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu (members of the Council of India), the Right Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K. B. E., M. P., Col. Sims Woodhead, M. D., L.L.D., Mr. J. M. Parikh, and amongst those present were Lady Roberts, Mr. John T. Rae (hon. secretary), Col. H. Barrow, the Rev. S. D. Bhabha, Shaikh M. H. Kidwai, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, Mr. M. M. Dhar, Mr. E. Dalgado, Mr. Khaja Ismail, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Grubb.

The adoption of the report and balance sheet was moved by the chairman, who said at every annual meeting over which he had presided he had referred to the continuing increase in the revenue derived by the government from the sale of intoxicating liquor in India.

In 1875 that revenue was £1,561,000, but in 1915, which was 40 years later, it had increased to £8,747,000, and in 1917 it reached the huge figure of £9,106,000. In other words, the revenue from that source had during the past 40 years been multiplied five or six times. He had always recognized that such increase was not wholly due to increased consumption, because other factors, such as higher duties, and so forth, had to be considered; still, they were driven to the conclusion that, in spite of all other factors operating, there had been during the last 30 or 40 years a constant and substantial increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor in India. No one would deny the seriousness and importance of the liquor question so far as India was concerned.

With regard to the question of advisory committees he drew up a memorandum setting forth what the association regarded as the most pressing points for change and reform in regard to those committees. Three things were deemed necessary: (1) Their extension throughout India; (2) the giving of wider powers; and (3) that in every case there should be a majority of Indian non-official members on the committees. The memorandum had been considered by the local governments in India, and a reply had been received from the Secretary of State which was not altogether satisfactory, but he believed that after further and fuller consideration there was some hope they would be able to persuade the government of India to move many steps further in the direction of meeting the points that were pressed in the memorandum.

The feeling of India was undoubtedly strong and decisive in the matter. The association had held from the outset that it was the people of India who ought to have the right of determining the facilities for drink and of safeguarding themselves from temptation. Prohibition was the acknowledged object set forth by temperance leaders throughout India, and a resolution was proposed some little time ago in the Imperial Legislative Council asking the government to acknowledge that prohibition was their ultimate goal. That resolution was not carried, but the whole of the Indian non-official members of the government were unanimously in favor of it.

Sir Donald Maclean, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that it was a very interesting feature of the work of this association that it sought to get hold of the young, and sought to get hold of them in relation to a subject upon which there could be little or no difference of opinion. Another very remarkable feature that he had observed was that not only was the work carried on by the means of the Indian press, irrespective of politics and creed, but he found large bodies of workmen expressing their opinion with regard to the necessity for the control of this drink traffic, whilst the municipal and communal bodies were rapidly falling into line.

He was impressed with the fact that after only 30 years of propaganda they had reached the point of a direct issue in the Imperial Legislative Council, and that a motion dealing drastically with this great evil was only rejected by 33 to 20 votes, the majority largely consisting of officials. He was glad that the matter had at last reached a position in the Imperial Legislative Council to command attention and respect. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Col. G. Sims Woodhead moved the following resolution: This meeting calls attention to the demands of the Indian people, as expressed by their representatives in the legislative councils, for the right to control and restrict the liquor and drug traffic in accordance with their religious and social obligations, and is of opinion that this control should be exercised at the present stage through the executive advisory committees with enlarged powers, and by the establishment of representative licensing boards.

He said that he rejoiced to see by the report that education played such an exceedingly prominent part in the propaganda work of this association. In India they had the very great advantage that the religious feelings and motives of the people were directly against the use of alcohol, and when alcohol was introduced it was directly contrary to the wishes, religion and social instincts of the people of that great country. This association in linking up two great parts of a great Empire was doing magnificent work.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who congratulated the association upon the great change that had come over public opinion in England and India during recent years. Within three or four months of the Board of Education's permission to give temperance teaching in English schools, it was introduced into the schools of India. Undoubtedly as they advanced in this country in securing measures of temperance reform still more rapid progress would be made in India. Opinion in India was ripe for a great measure of reform, and every ounce of energy put into the fight here would help forward the cause in India. The resolution was agreed to with unanimity.

The following resolution was moved by Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan (member of the Council of India): This meeting welcomes the numerous evidences of Indian opinion in favor of temperance reform and total abstinence, assures the workers in India of its heartiest support in their endeavors, and again affirms the belief that upon the successful promotion of the temperance movement, through personal conviction and voluntary effort, will depend, in large measure, the solution of India's social and economic problems.

Mr. Aftab said that the movement represented by this association was part of that great mission which Providence had entrusted to this nation for the safety and welfare of mankind. So far as he understood the solution of the problem, two factors had to be considered—viz., (1) the excise policy of the government of India, and (2) the personal conviction and voluntary effort of the people themselves. The resolution he had moved dealt more particularly with the second of those factors. As a Mussulman he submitted that there were the oldest temperance associations in the world, because for something approaching 1300 years they had been absolute and complete abstainers. The followers of Islam had every reason fully to appreciate and support a movement of this kind. As a body they were among the most sober people in the world.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu (member of the Council of India), in seconding the resolution, said that the resolution before the meeting referred to the efforts of his own countrymen in the direct work of temperance reform, and perhaps it would not be altogether out of place to give a brief history of how temperance came to secure a hold in India. For untold centuries the people of India were, owing to their religious beliefs and instruction, free from the evil of intemperance. When the English missionaries for the first time introduced western ideas and education, a new phase was opened. Then the young men of India, flushed with their knowledge of western customs, and ignorant of the great facts upon which their own religious faith had been so well and truly laid, succumbed, in some cases, to the temptations of drink. The older men and women stood aghast at the consequences.

The friends of temperance had a very difficult problem to face; they had to fight the great interests of European capitalists; they had to bear in mind the huge revenue, approaching £10,000,000, obtained by government from the sale of intoxicating liquors in India, and they had to consider the ignorance of the great mass of men and women in this important matter. He felt that Indians had a lesson to give to the world. He still believed that India would rise to her mission, and that, as a part of the British Empire, it would be their privilege to hold up to that Empire the lesson of a true and simple life. Whether the friends of the association came as social or political reformers or as educationists, they were welcome. The resolution was passed unanimously.

TRADE UNIONISTS CONFER IN LONDON

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A conference of delegates representing 2,500,000 British trade unionists held in the House of Commons today, adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of an international trades union bureau to secure closer relationship between British, American, colonial, allied and neutral workers, with a view to formulating a trades union policy during and after the war. The bureau will also consider the advisability of appointing labor ambassadors to the respective countries as agents of international trade unionism.

The movement is the outcome of the recent visit here of American labor delegates.

FUNDS ADVANCED TO VARIOUS RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pending execution of contracts covering compensation to railroads under federal operation, the Railroad Administration is advancing funds to the roads wherever necessity is shown. In a statement today explaining specifically that dividends of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio had not been deferred on account of delay in completing the form of contract, Director-General McAdoo said the directors of these roads would meet in July to consider dividends.

DRUGGING OF PATRONS CHARGED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ten waiters and officials of the Waiters' Union were indicted by the grand jury today as a result of investigation of a charge that patrons of hotel dining rooms and restaurants who had slighted waiters in giving "tips" had been drugged with "Mickey Finn" powders. W. H. Wood, alleged manufacturer of the powders, was among those indicted.

RULING IS ASKED ON PROHIBITION 'RIDER'

(Continued from page one)

vote, they will not place themselves in this position.

"Rider" Pleases Chicagoans

Prohibitionists Approve Measure Except Provision for Export Shipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The war prohibition measure before the United States Senate meets with the approval of prohibitionists, except on one point. They may have wished to see the key turned in the door of the brewery and the lights put out in the saloon a little earlier, but on the whole it looks as if they will be satisfied if the substitute for the Norris amendment becomes law. The one thing lacking in the measure as it has come from the Agricultural Committee is the failure to forbid exportation. They are hopeful that this may be remedied.

By an authority in the Prohibition movement, Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition Party, the following statement is given to this bureau of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The Agricultural Appropriation Bill, as amended by the Agricultural Committee and as now before the Senate, is a big improvement over the same measure with the Norris amendment appended. If the bill is passed in its present form, it will mean national prohibition of the sale and manufacture for sale of liquors in this country by the first of next year."

"The chief point to be urged against the measure is that it fails to prohibit the exportation of alcoholic stimulants to other countries. If there be any virtue in the utterance of President Wilson that the present war is to make the world safe for democracy, then there is virtue in being good to the peoples of the other countries of the world, as well as to ourselves. We can hardly think of true democracy without including in the thought the Golden Rule, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; we can hardly practice this rule so long as we export thousands of shiploads of liquors to other peoples."

Mr. Hinshaw then declared that if one goes to Japan today he will learn that before Commodore Perry went there in the early 50's, Japan was a nation free from the use of liquors, "whereas today," he added, "every city and town of that empire sells American whiskeys and beers. One brewery was recently built there by Chicago capital at a cost of \$500,000." He further declared that many people in Africa perish annually from the effects of American and European liquors added: "Similar facts might be related with reference to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, Turkey, Bulgaria, China and South America."

"While our retention of alcoholic liquors has, as every one knows, been a curse to our own hundred millions of population, our exportation of liquors has been even a greater curse to the 1,200,000,000 of black and brown peoples abroad."

"If this war is doing anything, it is bringing the public thought down to fundamentals. 'He that saveth his life shall lose it,' is becoming the common philosophy of men and nations. We cannot save the life of our own nation, we cannot deserve to win in the greatest sense, as long as we so unconsciously and ruthlessly destroy the lives of others by the exportation of a worse than useless drug. If exportation is allowed to continue, there will be literally millions of barrels of liquor manufactured between now and December for the purpose of exportation, and our valuable shipping will be utilized for many months to come in the exportation of the product. Thus will be defeated in good part the very purpose of the national prohibition measure—the conservation of our men and transportation facilities for the winning of the great war."

"Omitting the exportation feature and speaking purely as regards our own country, I would say that the prohibitionists of the nation will be most highly pleased if the present measure becomes a law. We would regard it as the greatest step for conservation of men and resources that can now be taken and the sharpest blow that can be struck against Germany at this hour. When we have defeated John Barleycorn we have defeated the Kaiser's foremost ally."

Said the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Dry Chicago Federation: "This looks to me like half-way, or three-quarters-way, perhaps it is better to say, legislation, but if that is as far as they can go, God be with them. The good feature is the final elimination of all alcoholics. The American people, so far as I can feel their pulse, don't want any half-way measures taken on that point."

Railroad Men for Dries

Chief of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Answers Mr. Gompers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—Declaring that the use of intoxicating liquors has no place in the business life of America, and certainly none in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. S. Stone, grand chief engineer of that international labor organization, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago that the brotherhood's resolution recently adopted in favor of nation-wide prohibition in the United States was the unanimous affirmation of 857 delegates.

"For 15 years, the railroads of the United States have had a rule for the discharge of any railroad employee who even frequents a saloon. For 10 years previous to that, however, the

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

was fighting intemperance and expelling its members for drinking," Chief Stone declared.

"So stringent is that rule that today, if a locomotive engineer has been discharged for violating the rules of his company in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, it is the imperative duty of his division to investigate the charges, and if he is found guilty, the rule imperatively declares, 'he shall be expelled.' Further than this, the division failing to comply with this rule, will have its charter suspended for a period of from three to six months. It is true that Mr. Gompers, the other day in Washington, declared that organized labor was not in favor of national prohibition."

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not included in that declaration. We differ from Mr. Gompers on this proposition. The use of intoxicating liquors has no place in the life of an American railroad man today."

"The brotherhood has not only taken this stand in favor of prohibition, but has already notified the United States senators from Ohio and the congressmen from this section of the State of its position in regard to prohibition, and expressed the desire that they do everything possible to have prohibition enforced, at least during the war, as a war measure to conserve fuel, and the transportation needed for war munitions. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, but the distilleries and breweries of this country last year consumed something like 3,000,000 tons of fuel, and yet the United States today is confronted with the possibility of a coal shortage next winter, while the breweries are using up fuel and consuming grain that might be otherwise used for the benefit of the American people."

JEWISH LEADER COMES TO BOSTON

Field Secretary of Welfare Board to Attend Meeting of Massachusetts Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, field secretary of the Jewish Welfare Board and the head of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in America, on a tour of the New England States in the interest of the welfare board, is in Boston today to attend a meeting of the Massachusetts branch executive committee this evening at the Jewish Hospitality House for Soldiers and Sailors, at which plans for the dedication of the Jewish Welfare Board building at Camp Devens will be completed.

The building at Camp Devens, somewhat in the nature of the Young Men's Christian Association army huts, is the first which the Jews have erected at the big training camp, and Julius Eisenmann, head of the building committee, is making every effort to have it completed within a few weeks. When finished the building will be open to all men at Camp Devens.

Dr. Pool already has visited nearly a score of New England cities and towns to organize branches of the Jewish Welfare Board in places where there are sufficient Jews to constitute a community. He recently completed a tour of the western part of the United States, in the interest of the board.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The announcement has been made by George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, that owing to the substantial reductions made by Congress of the amount of appropriation requested by the committee, he has abolished the divisions of woman's war work and syndicate features. He has declared, however, that other organizational changes were not contemplated, although he expected that many plans would have to be given up.

Mr. Creel also made it known that 42 men of draft age employed by the committee have been dismissed because Congress stipulated that none of the funds should be used to pay men of draft age unless they had been disqualified for military service because of physical disability. The majority of the men affected, the chairman said, were in deferred classification by reason of dependents.

Only in three instances, Mr. Creel said, had deferred classification been requested. The principle here is that of Carl Byoir, who has charge of the committee's work in connection with the 33 foreign groups in this country. Mr. Creel said he had retained Mr. Byoir over the latter's protest because "the work could not be carried on without him."

MAIL SERVICE FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Replying to a Senate resolution, Secretary Baker advised the Senate today that every effort was being made to give better mail service between this country and American troops in France and already an improvement had been shown. Because of the large number of men sent across and the movement of units from one point to another, he said, almost insurmountable difficulties had been encountered.

NO DIVISION OF LABOR OVER DRINK

Assumption of Liquor Interests That They Are Protecting the Rights of Representative Unions Disproved by the Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent contention made by the Central Federated Union, and embodied in an appeal sent to President Wilson, that the proposed prohibition legislation now under consideration would throw large numbers of workmen out of employment, seems to have been a mere attempt to delude labor into the belief that prohibition would not be to their best interests, but would, on the other hand, work hardships upon them.

At their meeting held on July 3, in Union Square, there were not more than 1200 present, according to Charles Steidle of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. "They assumed," said Mr. Steidle, "to represent 350,000 trades unionists. As a matter of fact, in spite of the great publicity given to the meeting, out of the 1000 or 1200 in the audience, there were probably not more than 500 bona fide trade unionists, the rest being made up of passers-by and occupants of park benches, a fact which did not show much agitation on the part of the workmen as to what was to become of their drinks. This is quite in line with the gross misrepresentations of the liquor men practically all the time when they assume to speak for organized labor. It is a fact that many labor unions will not pay benefits if the member suffers an accident while intoxicated. Many suspend or expel members who come to meetings intoxicated; some will not admit to membership habitual drinkers or men engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and still others have clauses in their contracts permitting employers to discharge a man instantly for drunkenness."

"As to the question, 'Will 1,000,000 workmen lose their jobs when the saloons are closed?' a survey of the last United States census figures shows that there are employed in the manufacture of liquor of all sorts only 62,920 wage earners, and fewer than one-fourth of them are brewers, maltsters, distillers, and rectifiers. The remainder are teamsters, carpenters, electricians, engineers, firemen, machinists and other mechanics, all of whom can get their trade without the breweries. The brewers and distillers themselves might get employment in the soft-drink plants which are now increasing so largely, as many brewers are converting their factories into such plants.

"If the money now invested in the manufacture of liquor were to be transferred to other industries, it would mean that four times as many workers would be employed, that is, 250,000 wage earners; that, collectively, they would receive four times as much money in wages; and that four times as much raw material would be required for their output of finished products. How could a labor panic be possible under such conditions as these? And these figures are not those of the advocates of prohibition, but of the United States census."

"It has been argued that if towns near which ships are being built should go dry the workmen would leave their jobs. Such a theory is not warranted by the facts of the case, as shown by various reports made by big shipbuilding companies. For example, a Newport News, Va., company says that 'Prohibition affects this company favorably, rather than otherwise. We do not have any trouble securing capable mechanics because of prohibition.' Another, on the Pacific Coast, at Portland, Ore., states: 'Prohibition has not affected our business in any way adversely. We think men are altogether more reliable and industrious. They have more interest in the work and more ambition to succeed.' A company in Duluth, Minn., reports: 'We have had no difficulty securing men, and are very much in favor of prohibition. Shipyards operating in Superior, Wis., across the bay, are experiencing serious difficulty with their men on account of liquor.' Others might be quoted. And Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a telegraphed question, answered: 'I would say that the experiment has been made, and the removal of the saloon is an advantage in every way, both to industries and the home.'

BAN IS URGED ON PLATINUM JEWELRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Replying today before the House Ways and Means Committee to charges that jewelers had boarded platinum to the detriment of the country's war activities, Meyer S. Rothschild of New York, formerly chairman of a jewelers' platinum committee, declared he had urged elimination of the use of platinum in jewelry.

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YORK, FORMERLY CHAIRMAN OF A JEWELERS' PLATINUM COMMITTEE, DECLARED HE HAD URGED ELIMINATION OF THE USE OF PLATINUM IN JEWELRY

Representatives Rainey of Illinois and Longworth of Ohio, called attention to a publication devoted to jewelers' interests which advertised that platinum was to be had in quantities. "There were seven or eight concerns which advertised solid platinum wedding rings," Mr. Rothschild said, "but our committee asked them in the interest of conservation to discontinue its use in that form, and we also asked trade papers not to advertise it."

GEORGIA SENATE FOR WORK OR FIGHT BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Work or Fight Bill introduced in the Georgia Senate by H. M. Stanley, Commissioner of Labor, was passed on Tuesday by a vote of 32 to 1, after two amendments had been added. The first amendment, offered by Senators Davison and Elder, made the bill apply to females as well as males. The second, by Senator Moore, increased the time of necessary employment from five to 5½ days weekly.

As amended, the bill provides that all persons between 15 and 50 must be regularly employed at some useful industry at least 5½ days weekly. Wealth or income, making persons not dependent on their own labor for a living, is no excuse for non-employment.

FUEL PRIORITY WHEN ORDERS ARE OBEYED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement under which shoe manufacturers who observe conservation regulations will be placed on the fuel priority list has been reached by the manufacturers and the War Industries Board and Fuel Administration. The terms have not been announced, but it is reported they involve elimination of many fancy styles. Price-fixing is said not to have been attempted.

FLOUR RULE VIOLATION CHARGE

BOSTON, Mass.—As a result of the hearing granted the North Adams Flour and Grain Company, North Adams, Mass., at the Adams Court House, Adams, Mass., on July 1, on account of its having sold flour with an insufficient amount of substitutes, Massachusetts Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott, recommends that the license of the company, in so far as said license applies to flour, be suspended from July 1 to Sept. 15. The usual sign is to be posted on the premises, and the company agrees to hold the flour now on hand, subject to the order of the Berkshire County Food Administrator.



Navy Blue Frocks for Young Women

Navy blue, is undoubtedly the color of the hour. And smart women have selected Georgette crepe, satin, and taffeta as the materials to carry the dominant color through the Summer.

The Wanamaker collection of navy blue frocks for young women is especially noteworthy for the number of models; simplicity of style; modernness of price.

Here are some of them:

Navy Blue Satin, \$39.75

The newest interpretation of the chemise frock; loose, full-length panel in back; rat-tail embroidery. Tiny tabs on sleeves are a Cheruit touch.

Navy Blue Georgette Crepe, \$29.75

Embroidered oblong dots give an unusual touch to the bodice and tunic. The loose sleeves are quite different, are they not? Accordion pleated underskirt.

Navy Blue Georgette Crepe, \$42.50

Long, loose-pleated panels—back and front—edged with fringe are the keynote of this frock. Lined with silk.

Navy Blue Satin, \$35

The middy dress, so called because the over-blouse suggests the middy blouse; bordered with chain-stitch embroidery. Accordion pleated skirt. Sizes 14 to 20 years in each model. . . Navy blue taffeta frocks start at \$17.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

IRELAND AND HER
"OVERTAXATION"Ulster Unionist Council Makes
Reply to Statements by Pro-
fessor De Valera on This and
Other Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An interview with Mr. de Valera which appeared in this paper recently having attracted considerable attention, the following statement has been forwarded to The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau by a representative of the Ulster Unionist Council and will, no doubt, be read with as much interest as was the statement given to a representative of the paper by Mr. de Valera.

"A recent issue of your paper," the statement reads, "contains a long interview with Mr. de Valera, the Sinn Féin leader, since arrested for complicity in the German-Irish plot. Your policy and practice has been to give a fair hearing to all parties. I, therefore, put in a plea for those whom Mr. de Valera has misrepresented. I put it in also upon the grounds of historical accuracy.

"On the score of ancient wrongs, America might as justly refuse to fight with the Allies as Ireland. The German-inspired Irish rebellion and the damning evidence found on the person of Mr. de Valera when arrested a few weeks ago, (vide official statement) sufficiently indicates the real motives of the Sinn Féiners.

"As against the apocalyptic picture which he has drawn of an Ireland exasperated and intimidated, ruthlessly crushed by brute force, bullied, intimidated and betrayed," etc., I submit the following statement of facts published by the Irish Parliamentary Party on May 10, 1916.

"Two-thirds of the entire land of the country has passed into the hands of the people. . . . Tens of thousands of cottages have been built all over Ireland in which, at a moderate rent and with a portion of land, the Irish laborers have been transformed from the worst-housed, worst-clothed, and worst-fed class in Europe into the best-housed, the most comfortable, and the most independent body of laborers in the world. . . . There has grown up in some of the most poverty-stricken districts in the Northwest, West, and South of Ireland a new Ireland of happy and prosperous homes. . . . In so far as the local government of Ireland is concerned, it has been wrenched from the landlords, and is now in entire possession of the people, with chairman and members freely chosen by the people themselves. . . . The tenants in the towns have achieved a charter far in excess of anything ever extended to any city or town of England. . . . Old-age pensions have brought comfort and hope to tens of thousands of old men and women.

"All this has been under and through the Act of Union, and in spite of the declared policy of 'making the government of Ireland by England impossible.' Let us turn now to the official records, and see how the British Government has worked in Ireland, where it has been frankly accepted and given a fair chance.

"From the date of the Act of Union until 1891, Unionist Belfast multiplied its population 13½ times, an occurrence without parallel in the kingdom. The rate of pauperism in Belfast is 82 per 10,000 of population, the lowest in the three kingdoms. In Dublin it is 270 per 10,000, and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick area it is 284 per 10,000.

"Belfast has five of the greatest industries of their kind in the world, and it is the third port in the kingdom. Belfast does one-eighth of the entire coastwise shipping of the kingdom.

"Ulster owns three and one-half times more shipping than the rest of Ireland combined; it produces 48 per cent of all Irish oats, 41 per cent of all Irish potatoes, 53 per cent of all Irish fruit, 99 per cent of all Irish flax. Ulster pays in customs and revenue £4,915,377, or more than twice the rest of Ireland.

"These are the hard unromantic facts of the case as disclosed by public documents available to every one.

"What was the position from which Ireland was rescued by the Act of Union? . . . When the Act of Union was passed, in 1800, a government commission of the period reported that so desperate was the state of the country that 2,000,000 people were dependent upon only 20 weeks' work in the year for sustenance. . . . The country is a vast pauper warren. An act had actually to be passed for the restoration of public credit.

"It was to that pass that an independent Parliament brought the country. In the 19 years of an Irish Parliament the national debt was multiplied 14 times, and three times England was brought to the verge of war.

"I pass on to Mr. de Valera's frequently refuted allegation of the overtaxation of Ireland by Great Britain. When Ireland secured her independence in 1782, her national debt was £2,000,000. In 1800 she stood bankrupt before the world, with a national debt that had risen to £28,000,000. She was, under the Union, permitted to have a separate exchequer until 1817, and her national debt rose in those 17 years from £28,000,000 to £147,000,000. To end the scandal of insolvency the exchequers were then united and Great Britain accepted responsibility for that vast sum, which was added to her own colossal burden at the end of the Napoleonic wars. From that hour to the present moment Ireland has not paid one sixpence either of that debt or of the interest properly due upon it, reckoned at £5,000,000 per annum. This particular version of the theory of the overtaxation of Ireland was never heard of until it was invented by political experts to justify certain

financial proposals in Gladstone's bill of 1886. It was pulverized on the spot in a celebrated document by Dr. Brougham Leech, a famous financial authority, who demonstrated that on the same system of accountancy Ireland owed England £475,000,000, which far more than discounted the alleged overtaxation. For further information on this point I refer your readers to the Financial Relations Commission report (C-8262), in which Sir David Barbour and Sir Thomas Sutherland, the two financial experts of the commission, completely annihilate the theory. I also refer them to each known case by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the same subject.

"No government has ever acted on the theory that Ireland is overtaxed, for the convincing reason that the theory is untenable. One of the most striking features of the financial relations report is a table showing the sums paid in taxation per head of population respectively in Great Britain and Ireland. When the rate per head in Great Britain was £3 13s. 0d., in Ireland it was only £2 6s. 4d. Today Ireland does not pay land tax, house duty, and a number of other taxes paid by Britishers. Between 1801 and 1816, Great Britain raised £265,000,000 by special war taxes from which Ireland was exempted, and in the next four years a further £107,000,000 was raised, similarly, to which Ireland contributed nothing. It was not until 1853 that Ireland began to pay income tax, but it had been imposed upon Great Britain half a century before. It was not until 1858 that the extraordinary preference enjoyed by Ireland in the matter of a much lower duty rate on spirits was ended by the equalization of these charges. In England and Scotland the cost of public education is largely borne by local rates. There is no education rate in Ireland. The cost of police falls mainly on local rates in Great Britain, whereas in Ireland, like education, it is a charge upon Imperial resources. The cost of old age pensions in Ireland is £2,453,000 per annum. In Scotland, which has a larger population, it is only £1,219,000. Over £100,000,000 has been provided by the Imperial Parliament to make an end of the Irish land system and the grants in aid of local taxation represent a large sum annually. These are the 'wrongs' and the 'brute force,' and 'intimidation' which Ireland so heroically endures. She possesses today exactly the same local self-government through her county councils and rural councils that England and Scotland enjoy, and she enjoys privileges at the latter's expense which they have not.

"Mr. de Valera claims that Ireland is not only self-supporting, but could unaided, maintain an army, a navy, consular services and all the other incidents of a separate nation. In proof of this claim he produced the latest Treasury return which shows that for the last financial year, Ireland contributed £23,750,000 and after discharging her local liabilities a balance of £11,000,000 remained. The figures are correct, but he omitted to explain that this result is only attained by abnormal war taxation on a scale that would prove disastrous if maintained. On the budget statement immediately preceding the outbreak of war, Ireland had a deficit of £1,500,000 for the year and had a deficit for a period of years accentuated by the introduction of the old-age pensions scheme, and had not paid a penny toward Imperial services and protection which she enjoyed as fully as the rest of the United Kingdom. Even on the figures presented by Mr. de Valera Ireland's contribution is quite disproportionate to that of the rest of the Kingdom, as the Treasury White Papers convincingly indicate.

"I come now to the question of 'safeguards for Ulster' and the alleged tolerance of Roman Catholics on the one hand, and intolerance of Protestants on the other. Mr. de Valera admits that the true dividing line in Irish politics is religion. He states that the safeguards he offers are 'the safeguards of common sense.' The official Nationalist Party have charged and proved that the whole policy and practice of Sinn Féin—now dominates Nationalist Ireland—is madness in its wildest and most violent form. Loyalists are asked to trust to the 'common sense' of those guilty of the madness of Easter week, 1916, and the yet more imbecile folly of May, 1918, as revealed in the recent government disclosures of the German plot. At Killaloe on July 5, 1917, Mr. de Valera said: 'If Unionists do not come in on our side they will have to go under.' At Ballaghaderreen on the 28th of the same month he declared: 'Ulster must be coerced if she stands in the way.' At Coeshill on Sept. 2, 1917, he stated: 'If you (Ulster) continue to be Britain's garrison we will have to do with you what we wish to do with the power of which you are a garrison—and that is kick you out.' At Bessbrook on Jan. 27, 1918, he declared 'he recognized the Unionists as a rock in the road. They must, if necessary, blast it out of their path.' These are the real and undisguised sentiments of Mr. de Valera and his party towards those of whom he speaks in your interview as 'brothers,' and asks to rely upon the safeguards of his common sense. What common sense or brotherliness has he exhibited for the last 12 months towards his own co-religionists of the Nationalist group? Let the cry of violence and outrage from North Longford to South Tyrone answer.

"Now as to the alleged intolerance and bigotry of Unionist Ulster, and the fine tolerance and generosity of Nationalist Ireland, I have extracted the following figures from the official returns, and they speak for themselves. The Roman Catholic population of Ulster is 690,134 and they have 112 representatives on County Councils; Protestants are 886,263 and they have 123 representatives. That is 1 for each 6163 Roman Catholics, and 1 for each 7206 of Protestants.

turn to Connaught, which has 228 County Councilors, not one of whom is a Unionist. In Munster which also has 223 County Councilors, only one is a Unionist; Leinster with 335 County Councilors has only 12 Unionists concentrated in one quarter where they preponderate. In the South and West 254,218 Protestants have 13 representatives, while the average for Roman Catholics is 1 for each 3625. On the 13th February, 1913, an official return laid before the Corporation of Belfast showed that Nationalists contributed £18,000 per year in rates and received in wages and salaries £53,729.

"The commission presided over by Mr. Justice Day, an English Roman Catholic Judge, investigated this question, especially at Belfast, and the following is the finding: 'These reliable statistics show that the Roman Catholic population take a full share in all the occupations of the people to which their number and their education entitle them.' In County Cavan there are 1700 Protestants and they have not one representative on the County Council, though they are almost one-fifth of the population, and only one of the County Council staff is a Protestant who was appointed by the old grand jury prior to 1898. There are 17 Nationalist County Councils that have not appointed one Protestant during the last 20 years.

"It is true as Mr. de Valera states, that English Protestants fled from the fires of Smithfield to Ireland, and that French Protestants rushed to Ireland to escape the Huguenot massacres, but they fled to their fellow Protestants in the north of Ireland or in Dublin where they found an asylum, and their descendants are there to this day. In that terrible age, they would have met at the hands of Irish (Roman) Catholics the fate that fell upon other Protestants at Vinegar Hill and Scullabogue.

"I commend this final quotation to your readers from a speech by Mr. de Valera at Castlebar on Jan. 20, 1918: 'Their pro-Germanism was at the bottom anti-English. That was the psychology of their friendship for Germany and their hatred of England.' 'That is the sort of thing against which Irish Loyalists are arrayed and to which they will never yield.'

APPEAL TO CONSERVE
BANKING CREDITS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—An appeal for the conservation of banking credits for the purposes of the war has been addressed to the general managers of Canadian banks by Edson L. Pease of Montreal, president of the Canadian Bankers Association, in which bankers are requested to carefully discriminate between the claims of essential and nonessential industries. Loans for nonproductive purposes are usually loans for nonessential purposes, he points out.

Manufacturers are urged to extinguish debts rather than increase capacity and output unless necessary to war work. Plants engaged in non-essential work should be at least partly adapted for war work, and it is pointed out that as non-essential industries they might be the first to suffer from fuel, transportation and power embargoes. Large dividends are also deprecated.

Merchants are urged to reduce the stock carried and eliminate that portion relating to mere fashion or luxury to war work. The substitution of plainer and more serviceable articles. "Our problem," says Mr. Pease, "is to convert less essential into more essential credit, and to convert less essential to more essential production and distribution of goods. The saving of credit and money goes hand in hand with the saving of labor and materials in the program of adjusting the business of the country to a war basis, and our best hope of avoiding competition between the government and its citizens for credit, money, labor and materials, which can only result in credit and price inflation and higher costs of living, is saving.

"The conservation of credit and money will result in the saving of labor and materials which the government needs for the prosecution of the war, and every improvement or expenditure which an individual, a corporation, or a municipality refrains from making during the war represents a requirement to be fulfilled when the war is over.

"Merchants and manufacturers will readily understand that present saving is laying up for future an important reserve purchasing power which they may count on during whatever period of readjustment may follow the end of the war; and it must be apparent to every banker that the larger the savings his customers make, the larger the deposits such savings will inevitably create."

ARKANSAS PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT SYSTEM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Reports from township assessment boards throughout Arkansas indicate that the assessment of property in this State will be greatly increased this year under the operation of the taxation system inaugurated at Governor Brough's request by the 1917 Legislature.

Under the old laws, if a property owner failed to assess his personal property he was assessed at a nominal sum and charged a \$1 penalty. Under the new law every man must come before his township assessment board and make affidavit as to his personal property. If he fails to do so he is subject to a 25 per cent penalty. Property owners must also swear to the real estate they own, giving the descriptions. Assessors are required to assess all property on a 50 per cent valuation basis.

No figures on the increased assessments will be available before August. This is the first year of the operation of the new law.

BRITISH BANKS
IN AFRICA THRIVETour in Morocco Shows Increase
in Prosperity in French Zone,
in Contrast With Spanish Zone
—Praise for General LyauteyBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—The Al-Moghreb Al-Akhsa of Tangier, a journal devoted to British interests in Morocco, publishes an interesting interview with Mr. Leslie Couper, general manager of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., who has just returned to Tangier after a tour, extending over a month, in the French zone. During that time he visited Rabat, Casablanca, Fez, Mazagan, Mogador and Marrakech, and appears to have been much impressed by all the evidences of progress visible since his last visit to the country in 1915, when he came for the purpose of establishing branches of the bank he represents.

Until then, it may be said incidentally, no British bank had ever made its appearance in Morocco, although at one time Great Britain's trade with this country exceeded that of any other nation, and reached a very respectable total. It certainly speaks well for the wisdom and energy displayed on that occasion, for since that time five branches of this bank have been established; and in the near future, it is understood, there is to be another one—at Marrakech.

As reported in the journal referred to, Mr. Couper said he recognized that he had passed through the country at the best time of the year when plentiful rains had insured fine crops and fat cattle. The locusts, which he had seen three years ago, were fortunately absent. Whatever might be in store in regard to mineral discoveries, it was to be hoped that nothing would interfere with the development of agriculture, or with the contentment of farmers and laborers in following that pursuit. The improvement of methods—irrigation and the conservation of water—all these were being undertaken.

The improvements in the roads in the French zone in marked contrast to the deplorable condition of roads in the Spanish zone—was remarked upon by Mr. Couper who, in 1915, had traveled the same route. The road metal used at present was not ideal or economical, but doubtless harder stone would be procurable some day.

The most important public work, from a commercial point of view, was the improvement of the ports, and the progress made in this direction in three war years was admittedly disappointing. Casablanca would, however, be a fine port, and the great expenditure necessitated was justified. Safi was also to have money spent on the port works.

Mr. Couper was much struck by the hold the French were obtaining upon Morocco and its people, and the greater the benefits bestowed by the French, the easier, he said, would their work be. Sympathetic treatment must be the keynote of success in colonization, and this was appreciated by the French in Morocco. The experimental farms and laboratories, the schools and hospitals were all to the good, and would do more to win over the Moors than any other measures.

Commercially, the future of Morocco, he thought, had great possibilities. Ports and railways would open up a country which afforded extraordinary opportunities, by reason of its climate and proximity to European markets of supply and demand. Men of small or large capital could do well by coming to Morocco, either on the land or in the towns.

Mr. Couper had conversations with General Lyautey and members of his staff at Rabat and elsewhere. For the general he expressed great admiration—his energy no less than his love for his work being remarkable—and it would be a bad day for Morocco, he said, if, within the next five years, General Lyautey had to relinquish his present post. Mr. Couper was much gratified with the sympathetic reception he received from officials, all of whom spoke in generous terms of the services rendered by British merchants in the past, and gave assurance of encouragement to British enterprise in the future. The country was large and much to be done; there was room for British capital and intelligence to work alongside the French.

British interests in Morocco at the present time were all too small. The teaching of English at all the centers should engage official attention. In Tangier, at the present time, there were notices all over the town that French was the universal language, and pointing out that free tuition was available. The authorities would probably welcome cooperation in the matter of teaching English, but the most important thing, from the point of view of British trade interests, was the necessity for more British firms to establish themselves in Morocco. It was little use to have an agent representing a dozen or more firms; the British merchant and manufacturer should be enterprising enough to put down his own branch office, and Casablanca was the commercial capital, not Tangier.

Another and even more vital question was that of shipping, and if British shipowners could be found to undertake a really efficient service—difficult as that would be under the existing port conditions—the British Merchants Morocco Association should seriously consider the possibility of establishing its own fleet of steamers. These were questions which deserved study before the end of the war.

Mr. Couper, Hardy, K. C., and Mr. W. B. Harris were making a tour of Morocco on behalf of the Bank of British West Africa to study the possibilities for British trade interests, and their report, when prepared,

would be available to applicants. Mr. Couper expressed the opinion that the establishment of a weekly journal devoted to Morocco, which the British Merchants Morocco Association hoped soon to issue in London, would have far-reaching benefits, by educating people in England on the subject of modern Morocco. No country probably had so altered in a few years, and every credit was due to the French for their great work, carried on under considerable disabilities. The commercial treaties now existing, which placed the British contractor, manufacturer and merchant on the same terms as the French, could be relied upon. The British Foreign Office was fully alive to the importance of these treaties, and the French were quite ready to welcome the best that Britain could send, whether in men or goods.

ITALIAN EDITOR ARRESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Serrati, the editor of the Avanti, the organ of the Official

Socialist Party which professes a pacifist or neutralist policy, has been arrested by order of the military advocate of Turin. He is, it appears, among those who are accused of having, by means of defeatist and pacifist propaganda of various kinds, helped to bring about the disturbances which took place during the late summer of 1917, when encounters took place between the troops and the people and much damage was done. It is said that the trial of the persons accused in connection with the Turin riots will take place very shortly. One of the former co-editors of the Avanti, Constantino Lazzari, is now in prison for defeatist practices.

EGG STOCKS STORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commissioner of Public Markets Day has bought \$50,000 worth of eggs, sold some, and placed the others in storage, to be sold when the prices of ordinary dealers become prohibitive to the needy.

CHURCHMEN FAVOR
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the ministers of the United States overwhelmingly favor the organization of a League of Nations, is the belief expressed in a letter sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury by Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of the National Committee of the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.

This belief is based on replies to a letter addressed by the committee to church leaders throughout the country. Out of 400 answers, representing virtually all denominations and states, only six were unfavorable to the League of Nations proposition. Four of these opposed any discussion of the problem during the war. The other two were written by Quakers, who said they could not conscientiously favor any league that would sanction the use of armed force.

Mid-Month List

Columbia
Records"Pay Day"
(That Was His Favorite Call)

Today thousands of boys listen eagerly for this especial bugle call, whereas, until a short time ago, they were as ignorant of it and a score of other ones as we civilians still are. In a stirring July record, therefore, Arthur Fields introduces us to what many of our boys consider the most popular call of all.

A 2539—75c

"French National Defile"

This rousing march, a mid-month record played by Prince's Band, expresses in music what the noble French armies are expressing in action.

A very befitting companion piece on the reverse side is "A Frangese." This record is brilliant, vivid and overflowing with Neapolitan camaraderie and is particularly timely today when the Italians and French are fighting side by side.

The introduction of a vocal chorus in this record is pleasing and unique.

A 2552—75c

Marimbaphone Band
Breezes Through
"Cotton Picker's Ball"

A new kind of dance music! Full of dash and sparkle with syncopating, wild, weird minors of monster marimbas! As for the tune—this jazz-classic needs no introduction to dancers.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STRIKE SETTLED

BASEBALL BREAK
MAY COME SOON

President J. K. Tener of National League to Withdraw From National Commission if Ruling on Perry Case Not Observed

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Followers of baseball are today awaiting with much interest the future outcome of the differences existing between the National and American leagues regarding the case of Pitcher Scott Perry and the statement made Tuesday by J. K. Tener, president of the National League, that unless Connie Mack turns that pitcher over to the Boston Nationals, he will quit the National Commission. The statement was made at Atlantic City, Tuesday, at which place President Tener is attending the Elks' convention. Manager Mack reiterated Tuesday that he intends to keep the pitcher.

In the course of his statement President Tener said: "Regardless of the merits of this particular case, the fact remains that the supreme court of baseball has decided that Perry is the property of the Boston National League club."

"If the ruling is repudiated there is only one course left open to me. Therefore, I have decided I will no longer serve unless its ruling in the Perry case is obeyed and at once."

This announcement verges upon a declaration of war between the major organizations, as the National Commission rules distinctly state that the presidents of the two leagues shall be members of the commission and the National League constitution makes no provision for any other representative.

The embroglio between the two leagues regarding the status of Scott Perry was again officially brought to notice today in the following letter from President Tener to each of the club presidents of the National League:

"On the 12th of last month the National Commission made decision in what is known as the Scott Perry case resulting in the awarding of that player to the Boston club of this league."

"As soon as the president of the American League had knowledge of the finding he advised the commission as follows: 'Under no circumstances or conditions will Perry be turned over to the Boston club.'"

Shortly thereafter the Philadelphia club of the American League took the case to the courts and asked for and received an order restraining the commission from putting its decision into effect."

"The case is probably the first instance where a major league club has violated its agreement by appealing a decision to the civil courts."

"This defiance of baseball laws constitutes such a breach of the agreement that this league can no longer continue its representative on the National Commission. I beg leave, therefore, to advise that hereafter I will give no attention or consideration to any cases submitted to which the American League is a party."

The decision in the Scott Perry case was announced in Cincinnati on June 12. Because a minor league was involved, two additional representatives sat in the case. The personnel of the commission consisted of Chairman A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Club; President Tener of the National League; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League; J. H. Farrell, secretary of the American Association, and R. H. Rough, president of the Southern Association. Upon evidence submitted, the services of Tener were awarded to the Boston Nationals. The report:

"That Perry was sold to the Boston Nationals by the Atlanta club of the Southern Association, under an optional agreement for \$2000. Perry deserted the Boston club in June, 1917, after the latter organization had paid \$500 of the purchase price. Boston was assured its rights to the player would be protected if Perry ever returned to organized baseball. Early in the present season the pitcher returned to the Atlanta club, and was sold to the Philadelphia Americans, and is playing with that club."

Johnson Not Surprised

President of American League Answers Tener's Statement

CHICAGO, Ill. — B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, said Tuesday night that he was not disturbed over any break in the relations with the National League as the result of President Tener's stand.

"The contemplated resignation of President Tener occasioned me no surprise," said President Johnson. "From advice I have received the course he has taken is absolutely necessary for the welfare of baseball."

"Manager Mack of the Philadelphia club can be justified in the position he has taken. President Tener has been a party to decisions of the commission that seemed unfair and absurd to me, but I never accepted that as an excuse for declining to serve as a member of that body."

"I presume the body will find no difficulty in ably filling the position President Tener has finally determined to vacate."

Herrmann Expects no Break

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — A. G. Herrmann of Cincinnati, who with President Tener represents the National League on the National Commission, said Tuesday that he did not believe the controversy over the Perry case

would cause the disruption of the relations between the National and American leagues.

Herrmann said he had not heard of President Tener's stand, and declined to discuss it until after he had heard more about the circumstances.

PICKUPS

Ty Cobb keeps right on adding to his batting average. Yesterday he made four hits in eight times at bat, an average of .500.

The New York Americans have moved into second place in the championship standing at the expense of the Cleveland club.

Three straight victories for the St. Louis Browns over the Washington Senators would seem to indicate that the winners are beginning to play the kind of baseball expected of them earlier in the season.

Two home runs were made in the major leagues yesterday. E. T. Collins making one for the Chicago Americans and Thorpe making one for the New York Nationals. Thorpe's came in the 10th inning and gave the Giants a victory over the Chicago Cubs.

If anyone doubts the fact that the Boston and Cleveland American League clubs are closely matched, let him study the scores of the four games played in the present series. Two of them were won by scores of 1 to 0, one of these going 10 innings and the other 12. One of the other games was won, 5 to 4 and the other, 4 to 3. When two teams play four games and the winning margin is only one run in each, it is pretty close baseball.

The announcement that President Tener of the National League will resign from the National Commission unless Pitcher Perry is at once turned over to the Boston Nationals by the Philadelphia club, will not cause much of a surprise to the followers of major league baseball. It would seem as if it would be in the interests of major league baseball, for the two leagues to get together and settle this case without any open break, especially at this time.

DONALDSON WINS
WAY TO FINALS

Defeats Harold Taylor in Brilliant Match in Metropolitan Junior Tennis at Terrace Club

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Brilliant tennis marked the playing in the metropolitan junior lawn tennis championship at the Terrace Club Tuesday afternoon when Cecil Donaldson won his way to the final round of the event by defeating Harold Taylor, the present holder of the championship. The score of the encounter was 8-6, 6-1, 8-6, and it showed Donaldson at his best in every department of the game.

The first set which went to Donaldson was a battle royal. However, when Taylor forged ahead and easily won the second set, allowing his opponent only one game, it appeared as if the titleholder would place the match to his credit. This forecast was given greater foundation when Taylor ran off the first four games of the second set. From that point on, however, the play of Donaldson was the outstanding factor.

The players remaining in the other half of the draw are Gerald Emerson, Gerald Donaldson Jr. and F. T. Anderson.

In the boys' championship two players advanced to the semi-final round. J. Lang won one bracket when he defeated F. Winston at 6-3, 6-1, and the other went to S. Gidney, who defeated M. Langford at 11-9, 6-0. The summaries:

METROPOLITAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Otto Johansson defeated Robert Furtak by default.
H. Harrison defeated H. C. Mills by default.

Second Round

Arthur Lynch defeated Otto Johansson by default.
Harold Taylor defeated A. Harrison by default.

Gerald Emerson defeated Percy Kynaston, 6-3, 6-4.
Gerald Donaldson Jr. defeated Lionel Lefkowitz, 6-2, 6-3.

F. T. Anderson defeated Arthur Bacharach, 8-6, 6-2.

Third Round

Cecil Donaldson defeated Arthur Lynch, 6-1, 6-2.

Harold Taylor defeated A. Silverman, 6-0, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round

Cecil Donaldson defeated Harold Taylor, 8-6, 1-6, 8-6.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round

N. Langford defeated T. van Kirk, 7-5, 6-0.

Jerome Lang defeated Felix Winston, 6-2, 6-1.

Sheridan Gidney defeated N. Langford, 11-9, 6-0.

SEVEN CHOSEN BY
STATE DEMOCRATS

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Unable to agree upon a single candidate after five formal ballots in executive session, the "committee of 42" up-state Democrats decided to submit to the party conference at Saratoga on July 23 the names of seven men, any one of whom will be acceptable as a candidate for Governor.

The seven are:
William Church Osborn, Putnam, 9.
Mayor Harry Walker, Binghamton, 8.

Former Ambassador James M. Gerard, New York, 7.
Alfred E. Smith, New York, 6.
William H. Edwards, New York, and Charles B. Alexander, Orange, 3 each.
Joseph A. Kellogg, Glens Falls, 1.

HOERR REACHES
SEMI-FINALS

Defeats Valesca Satterfield in Straight Sets in Central States Single Tennis Title Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — R. A. Hoerr, twice winner of the Central States single lawn tennis title, entered the semi-final round of the 1918 championship Tuesday afternoon by defeating Valesca Satterfield, one of the most promising young racquetmen of this city, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2. Satterfield's failure to keep his older and more experienced opponent back from the net was the chief reason for his losing. Should Hoerr win this season's singles event, he will gain possession of the challenge trophy. He will be opposed in the semi-final round Thursday by either Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, who is now in training at the Scott aviation field, Belleville, Ill., or Elmer Schwartz of this city.

What should prove to be the leading attraction of the tournament is scheduled for today in the doubles event. S. H. Voshell of New York, present national indoor champion, and Craig Biddle, will oppose Theodore Dreaves and F. O. Jostles of St. Louis. It will be a semi-final-round match. Jostles and Dreaves were the 1917 winners. The summary:

SINGLES—Third Round

S. H. Voshell, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated W. R. Schneider, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.

Fourth Round

R. A. Hoerr, St. Louis, defeated Valesca Satterfield, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES—Fourth Round

S. H. Voshell, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated W. R. Schneider and Dr. Carson, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1.

F. O. Jostles and Theodore Dreaves, St. Louis, defeated Clifford Placke and R. H. Hollinshead, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-4.

Elmer Schwartz and A. Reppert, St. Louis, defeated Valesca Satterfield and A. Heuermann, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3.

C. D. Jones and R. A. Hoerr, St. Louis, defeated Davidson Osborn and Paul Cya, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-1.

HARROW SCHOOL AND
M. C. C. CRICKET DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROW, England—Capt. P. F. Warner brought a strong M. C. C. team down to play the Harrow School cricket eleven June 15. The match ended in a draw, but the school had the best of it and knocked up 212 as against the visitors' 151 for 8 wickets. Such prominent cricketers as the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, M. A. Bell, the South African, N. A. Jessop, N. A. Knox, and J. T. Hearn, were included in the M. C. C. side. The scores:

HARROW
E. C. Heyer-Miller, b. Bell, 7
C. T. Bennett, c. Archer, b. Knox, 4
P. H. Gold, c. Archer, b. Hearn, 11
G. P. Garrick, c. Tennyson, b. Knox, 20
A. T. Sanders, b. Knox, 20
J. G. Leaf, c. Macpherson, b. Knox, 20
H. T. Murly Gatto, c. Warner, b. Tennyson, 42
J. R. Matson, c. Archer, b. Tennyson, 22
W. A. R. Collins, c. Archer, b. Tennyson, 8
L. R. Miles, b. Tennyson, 6
W. B. Whitworth, not out, 6
Extras 22
Total 212

M. C. C.
Major the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, 1 b w, 11
W. A. R. Collins, c. Bennett, b. Collins, 0
M. A. Bell, c. Leaf, b. Collins, 0
W. D. Macpherson, c. Leaf, b. Matson, 2
Rev. F. H. Gillingham, c. Bennett, b. Collins, 13
Capt. P. F. Warner, run out, 14
N. A. Jessop, c. Leaf, b. Collins, 0
Lt.-Col. C. Digby Rebeck, not out, 31
N. A. Knox, b. Carrick, 22
Hearn (J. T.), not out, 7
Extras 8
Total (8 wickets) 151
A. G. Archer did not bat.

MILITARY SPORTS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOKING, England—At a naval and military athletic meeting held at Woking, June 15, A. M. W. Hehr, the amateur walking champion, won the "three-mile walk from scratch. The 100-yard dash was won by Corp. A. McGilivray of the Twelfth Canadian Reserve, with a yard to spare. Private J. Lindsay of the New Zealanders, who ran second in the dash, captured the 220 yards. Another New Zealander, Corp. D. Mason won the half-mile run. A jump of 5 ft. 4 in. gave W. Wain of the Royal Air Force the high jump.

CHICAGO SIGNS CLARKE

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Chicago National League Baseball Club Tuesday came to terms with Thomas Clarke, a veteran catcher, formerly with the Cincinnati club of the National League. Clarke, a free agent, was signed because Manager Mitchell expects that Killifer soon will be called into military service.

BARRY MAKES RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Corp. A. Barry, the plunging champion of Australia, put up a record for the Australian Amateur Swimming Club at the Fitzroy Baths, Tottenham Court Road, May 31, by plunging 56½ ft.

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RED SOX VS. CHICAGO

Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1600

FINAL CONTESTS
OF FIRST SERIES

Western Clubs Will Move Tonight for Other Cities in Their Second Invasion of Eastern Circuit in American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost Pts won 1917
Boston 42 32 579 .631
New York 41 32 562 .547
Cleveland 44 35 555 .560
Washington 40 37 519 .469
Chicago 36 38 486 .467
St. Louis 37 38 493 .382
Detroit 30 43 411 .315
Philadelphia 38 45 384 .371

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 1, Cleveland 0.
New York 6, Chicago 4.
Chicago 4, New York 3.
St. Louis 7, Washington 6.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 1.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

BOSTON, Mass. — Today finds the western clubs playing the final games of their first series in the second invasion of the eastern circuit of the American League baseball championship race of 1918 and tonight will find them moving on to new cities for the opening of the second series Thursday afternoon. Cleveland will go to New York, Chicago to Boston, St. Louis to Philadelphia and Detroit to Washington.

Six games were played Tuesday afternoon and an even division of the spoils resulted with the western teams winning three and the eastern taking the same number. Boston won from Cleveland in a fine 12-inning battle, 1 to 0, while New York defeated Chicago in the first game of their double-header, 6 to 4, and Philadelphia won from Detroit, 3 to 1. These were the eastern victories. For the West, St. Louis defeated Washington, 7 to 6; Chicago won its second game with New York, 4 to 3, and Detroit won its second game from the Athletics, 5 to 4.

BOSTON CAPTURES
12-INNING GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — The Boston Red Sox defeated the Cleveland Americans at Fenway Park, Tuesday afternoon, in a brilliantly played, 12-inning game by a score of 1 to 0. Bush for Boston and Bagby for Cleveland, were the opposing pitchers and each was in championship form. Only eight hits were allowed by each borman.

The winning run was scored in the last half of the twelfth inning when Truesdale, batting for Stansbury, made second while Scott, who had previously doubled, was being run down between second and third, and scored on a single by Mayer. The score:

Innings— 12—R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Bush and Agnew, Mayer, Bagby and O'Neil. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 45m.

NEW YORK BREAKS
EVEN WITH CHICAGO

NEW YORK, N. Y. — New York and Chicago broke even in their double-header here Tuesday, the locals winning the first game, 6 to 4, while Chicago won the second in 10 innings, 4 to 3. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
New York 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 x—6 10 1
Chicago 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—4 6 2
Batteries—Caldwell and Walters, Hananah, Danforth, Cioetto and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Caldwell.

SECOND GAME
Innings— 10—R.H.E.
Chicago 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—4 13 0
New York 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3 11 0
Batteries—Benz and Jacobs; Love, Robinson, Finerman and Walters. Losing pitcher—Robinson.

ATHLETICS DIVIDE

BILL WITH DETROIT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Gregg held Detroit safe in the first game Tuesday and Philadelphia won, 3 to 1, bunching hits off Boland. In the second game the visitors batted Perry hard in the fourth and fifth, winning 5 to 4. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 x—3 11 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—12 2
Batteries—Gregg and McAvoy; Boland and Stange.

SECOND GAME
Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
Detroit 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0—5 8 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 7 3
Batteries—James, Daus and Stange.

BRIDGEPORT WINS, 11 TO 6

Innings— 12345678910—R.H.E.
Bridgeport 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 5—11 14 5
Springfield 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—6 8 5
Batteries—Townsend, Ferguson and Skiff; Manners, Green and McDermott. Winning pitcher—Ferguson. Losing pitcher—Green.

NEW HAVEN WINS GAME, 6 TO 5

Innings— 1234567891011—R.H.E.
New Haven 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6 11 2
Waterbury 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0—5 12 2
Batteries—Walker and Flura; Tuckey and McCloud.

NEW LONDON 6, WORCESTER 2

Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
New London 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—6 9 2
Worcester 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2
Batteries—Kelleher and Devine; Bach and Greenough.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM
WASHINGTON, 7 TO 6

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Demmitt's triple against the right field wall with two men on base in the ninth, followed by Sisler's infield single, gave St. Louis three runs and the third straight victory over Washington Tuesday, 7 to 6. The score:

Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
St. Louis 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—7 12 2
Washington 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—6 8 4
Batteries—Wright, Rogers and Numa; Severid; Harper, Ayers and Pielnich. Winning pitcher—Wright. Losing pitcher—Ayers.

SECOND SERIES
IN THE NATIONAL

Eastern Clubs Have Now Finished One-Quarter of Their Second Invasion of the Western Baseball Circuit for 1918

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost Pts won 1917
Chicago 50 22 694 .524
New York 45 27 625 .629
Pittsburgh 36 35 567 .524
Philadelphia 32 35 485 .487
Boston 32 40 444 .460
Brooklyn 30 39 435 .468
Cincinnati 28 40 412 .500
St. Louis 28 44 389 .537

RESULTS TUESDAY

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 2.
New York 7, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 4.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

BOSTON, Mass. — With the second invasion of the western circuit of the National League one-quarter finished, the eastern clubs are today opening their second series which will continue through Saturday afternoon.

Only three games were scheduled to be played in this league Tuesday afternoon and all were carried to successful conclusions. Pittsburgh defeated Boston, 7 to 2; New York won from Chicago, 7 to 6, and St. Louis defeated Brooklyn, 6 to 4, thus giving the western teams two victories out of three games played. The Cincinnati and Philadelphia clubs had a day off.

PITTSBURGH WINS
FROM BRVES, 7 TO 2

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Fillingim, pitching for Boston, was hit hard by Pittsburgh Tuesday, resulting in victory for the home team, 7 to 2. Cooper, the local borman, was steady and kept the visitors' hits scattered. The score:

Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
Pittsburgh 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 1 x—7 11 2
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 1
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Fillingim and Wilson.

NEW YORK WINS FROM
CHICAGO IN TENTH

CHICAGO, Ill. — Thorpe's home run drive into the left field bleachers gave New York a 7 to 6, 10-inning victory over Chicago Tuesday. The score:

Innings— 10—R.H.E.
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—7 13 3
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—6 9 0
Batteries—Anderson, Causey and McCarty; Vaughn, Douglas and Killefer. Winning pitcher—Causey. Losing pitcher—Douglas.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM
BROOKLYN CLUB, 6 TO 4

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Although Brooklyn got 12 hits for a total of 20 bases, the visitors could not connect at the right time, while St. Louis hit Cheney opportunely and, aided by five wild pitches, won Tuesday's game, 6 to 4, for an even split of the series. The score:

Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
St. Louis 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 x—6 12 0
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—12 2
Batteries—Sherrill, Doak, Packard and Gonzales; Cheney and Miller. Winning pitcher—Doak.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.
Binghamton 44 17 721
Rochester 34 24 586
Toronto 36 27 571
Baltimore 35 28 556
Buffalo 30 31 492
New York 28 33 459
Syracuse 20 37 381
Jersey City 14 44 241

RESULTS TUESDAY

Jersey City 5, Baltimore 4.
Binghamton 8, Newark 4.

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Rochester.
Buffalo at Syracuse.
Binghamton at Newark.
Baltimore at Jersey City.

PROVIDENCE WINS, 5 TO 1

Innings— 123456789—R.H.E.
Providence 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 x—5 9 1
Hartford 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Batteries—Shriver and McNeill; Meyer, Jack and Brnger.

BRIDGEPORT WINS, 11 TO 6

Innings— 12345678910—R.H.E.
Bridgeport 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 5—11 14 5
Springfield 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—6 8 5
Batteries—Townsend, Ferguson and Skiff; Manners, Green and McDermott. Winning pitcher—Ferguson. Losing pitcher—Green.

NEW HAVEN WINS GAME, 6 TO 5

Innings— 1234567891011—R.H.E.
New Haven 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6 11 2
Waterbury 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0—5 12 2
Batteries—Walker and Flura; Tuckey and

PAVING OPERATIONS WELL UNDER WAY

Boston Street Work of Approximately \$500,000 Now Being Done Under Supervision of the Department of Public Works

BOSTON, Mass.—Street paving operations in Boston are being carried on to the extent of not less than a half million of dollars. As the contracts are finished other streets will be paved, for the program of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, calls for continued activity all summer and late into the fall or early winter. The paving division of the Department of Public Works is at work in 27 of the city streets of Boston, while contractors are at work in 16 thoroughfares. Coleman Brothers have finished the paving of Mercantile Street and Harrison Avenue from Kneeland Street to Broadway with smooth granite blocks set in cement grout on a concrete base. The Mercantile Street paving is declared to be a "show" contract and the merchants of that thoroughfare have taken photographs of the work and declared that they would stoutly oppose any concern digging up that thoroughfare and not repaving it in the condition it is today. They say that they will take these photographs to City Hall to show what a good street pavement was laid.

Merchants of School Street and city officials are criticizing the delay in mending some places in that smooth granite paving where the street was opened months ago for repairing water pipes and electric connections. Bernard E. Grant was the contractor who paved School Street and under the terms of the contract in this city street openings made by corporations or the city are repaired by the contractor who paved the street for five years after the completion of the contract. The corporations or the city, as the case may be, pays for the work. Coleman Brothers are now working in Cross Street, which is being paved with granite block on concrete base. This contract and those of Mercantile and Albany streets were contracts let to Mr. Grant last year, but which Commissioner Sullivan took away from him when there was no sign that the contractor intended early activity last spring. Coleman Bros. are now paving Albany Street from Beach to Curves with granite block. In front of the Boston & Albany freight sheds the work will be done a section at a time so as not to interrupt freight traffic any more than necessary.

Warren Brothers Company is paving Park Street from Tremont to Beacon. Granite block is being laid at the Tremont Street entrance to Park and from the Union Club to Beacon. The balance of Park Street is to be paved with Fibertine and bituminous concrete in which the stones are of one grade in size. The same contractor is also paving Somerset Street from Beacon to Ashburton Place with smooth granite block set in cement on concrete.

Simpson Brothers are rushing the granite-block contract in Sudbury Street.

Preliminary work, such as sewer and conduit construction and edge-stone setting, is being done in Washington Street from Archdale Road to Forest Hills in West Roxbury and in Atlantic Avenue, Causeway and Leverett streets, North and West ends.

The Boston Elevated is working on its tracks in Dartmouth Street from Stuart to Tremont and in South Street, preliminary to the contractor beginning the work of paving.

ITALIAN VIEW OF TRADE SITUATION

Signor Bonomi Discusses Prospects of Economic Agreement Between Central Powers

Rome, Italy.—That no one, at the present moment, can foresee the exact effect of the economic agreements in course of development between Germany and the Dual Monarchy, in which, later on, Bulgaria and Turkey will have to join, is asserted by Signor Bonomi, Minister for Public Works in a former administration, in an article in the Secolo on the economic aspect of the war. Will these agreements, he asks, constitute a customs union or will they be limited to reciprocal preferential treatment, and in either case what will be the attitude of the future combination of states toward the outer world? These agreements, he considers, will not be easily or quickly concluded. Austrian industry, or at any rate certain branches of it, will not be able, lightly, to accept a customs union with Germany, when the German colossus with whom they have to compete are favored by a less burdensome system of taxation. Budding Magyar industry which is already nervous about Austrian competition, does not regard the formidable German competition without suspicion. Magyar agricultural interests would be glad to be able to extend their markets, but this would arouse the suspicions of the German agriculturists with their protectionist tendencies. The idea of expansion and development in the Balkans and the East with the help of very high tariffs is the hope of the three partners, but the Austrians and Magyars, Signor Bonomi says, are a little uneasy about this third partner.

In spite, however, of these difficulties he considers that it would be idle to imagine that the agreements will not be made. The Central Empires have understood that in this war their adversaries have a formidable weapon in the shape of the economic forces of the world in coalition against Mittel-

Europe. In order to oppose a resistance to this coalition, of which the Anglo-Saxon world and almost all the Latin world forms a part, Mittel-Europa, which has succeeded in breaking up the Slav world and bringing the fragments within its orbit, stands today confronted with the necessity of becoming self-sufficing in economic matters.

The theory of the formation of self-sufficing empires bears, Signor Bonomi asserts, a German trademark. It was the Germans who spread the fear of hypothetical closed empires, capable of supplying all their own needs and therefore in a position to crush weak organizations in need of commercial markets.

Germany, so the Germans wrote, was pressed in by three gigantic empires tending toward economic self-dependence: England, the United States, and Russia, which, owing to their possession of all sorts of climates and consequently of products, could refuse to trade with less-favored and therefore dependent nations. Therefore in order to obtain the economic independence which is the foundation of political independence, it was necessary that the Central Empires should become self-sufficing.

As a matter of fact, Signor Bonomi points out, these views are shown by the commercial statistics of the world to be mistaken. These statistics show that before the war three-quarters of the commerce of the British Empire, and that it was Germany's best customer. In the same way the United States and Russia showed so little signs of becoming economically self-sufficing that in spite of their protectionist régimes their commerce with other countries and especially with Germany was notably on the increase.

In spite, however, of the testimony of experience, a presentiment of the coming conflagration, or possible intimations of the planned and hoped-for conflagration having conquest as its object, led German writers to aspire to the formation of a Mittel-Europa capable of resisting the still non-existent self-sufficing empires both near at hand and far away. The war has made it an actuality, and before long, Signor Bonomi says, they will be witnessing the formation of a formidable combination of peoples united economically, and constituting, by means of customs barriers, a market among themselves and as far as possible independent of other countries. Signor Bonomi states that he has said as far as possible because this economic self-sufficiency cannot be absolute unless the pursuit of the commerce of the Central Empires by the fleets of the Entente, and the pursuit of the commerce of the Entente by German submarines is to go on for centuries. Apart from this monstrous hypothesis a market cannot be so thoroughly closed as not to have communications with the outside world; in spite of high tariffs there will always be international commerce, but the existence of these enormous protected markets with the tendency to be self-sufficing cannot be without serious effects on economic arrangements in the future.

Signor Bonomi foresees vast developments in the economic settlements after the war. As Columbus set out to reach India and discovered America, so the war today, he says, is carrying them toward complicated and gigantic constructions and reconstructions affecting all continents, and above and outside all frontiers of nations and races. Does Italy realize all that is developing, he asks, and adds that the duty of preparing for the economic struggle of the future is no less imperative than that of strengthening the resistance of the country for the attainment of its just claims.

TEN-CENT FARE DEMANDED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Attleboro Branch Railroad has refused to accept a proposition of Mayor Harold Sweet of Attleboro to charge passenger fares averaging 7 or 8 cents rather than the 10-cent fare sought in the schedule filed with the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. The road insists that it be allowed to charge 10 cents for a trial period of three months at least. Its representatives claim that new revenue of \$46,000 a year is needed, and that Mayor Sweet's proposition will net only \$11,000. Chairman Macleod of the commission says that the company's schedule is fair to local riders, placing the burden of increase upon through riders.

WOMEN FARM HANDS

BOSTON, Mass.—Farmers of New England have not been converted to the idea of women farm hands as is shown by the fact that the Land Service Committee at 4 Joy Street is swamped with applicants for men workers but out of the 1200 women and girls registered only 200 have been placed. The worth of the women has been proved in communities where units have been established to show their ability, according to Mrs. William T. Copeland, chairman of the committee, who said that it is only where the farmers have not seen the girls at work that they are prejudiced against them. The committee has not the funds however, to establish more units.

NEW COMMISSIONER NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—Wilfrid Wheeler of Concord has been elected Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture and as such will be the administrative and executive head of the reorganized Department of Agriculture of the State. Mr. Wheeler has been secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for several years. He was chosen commissioner for a term of three years at a salary of \$3000 a year.

FINAL LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final compilations of third Liberty Loan subscriptions, announced by the Treasury Department, show a total of \$4,176,516,850, an increase of \$8,497,200 over the total officially estimated after the loan campaign closed.

MORE AGRICULTURE STUDY IS PROPOSED

Agent of Massachusetts State Board of Education Will Have Continuation Schools for Instruction in Farming

BOSTON, Mass.—Agricultural continuation schools are advocated by Rufus W. Stimson, agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education in charge of agricultural schools, as one means of helping to win the war and reducing illiteracy. It was Mr. Stimson who organized agricultural education in Massachusetts, establishing the home project work and what is known as the Massachusetts plan which has formed the basis of much of the work now being done in other parts of the United States. He now urges the extension idea as a patriotic duty throughout the country.

A home project is a farming enterprise studied and planned by a pupil at school and carried out on the farm where he lives with the support and cooperation of his father or employer and under the frequent supervision of his instructor. The plan is about equally well adapted to the needs of those who can attend school full time and of those who can attend school only a part of the time. Mr. Stimson says, Boys with home projects can prove and prove again that the farmer can make money by not spending it, that he may "live on his farm and board at home." Mr. Stimson insists, "The nearer every farmer can come to living on his farm and boarding at home the better patriot he will be for in a very real sense, 'food will win the war.'"

Mr. Stimson declares that boys who have left school to work on the farm should be "tempted" back into school to study and plan home projects. Every vocational agricultural instructor, he would have to be a "big brother" to every farm boy in his locality. This big brother should not try to cram knowledge, ideas or ideals into such boy, but just give him a chance to pick up the best the instructor has to offer. The boys are to be given something to look at, to hear about, to think about. Between times they can be helped to study and plan improvements. When at work on the farm they are to be called upon, encouraged and given a boost when the load seems heavy.

Many a graduate, too, needs such help and needs to be aroused to greater and greater agricultural efficiency. Mr. Stimson finds, and the illiterates are by no means to be neglected. There is an appalling proportion of illiterate on American farms, but through the telling and showing which are the most valuable features of home project instruction, the illiterates may be led to great efficiency in their agricultural work and to a thirst for knowledge that may carry them, by evening classes and other means, to a mastery of letters, figures and at least the rudiments of an education in American ideas and ideals.

SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES FOR WOMEN

BOSTON, Mass.—Women wishing to prepare themselves for war service will find announcements of a number of special training courses open to them in the Free Reference Library on Women in Industry, conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, according to a notice issued from there today. These include professional and clerical courses and home service workers. A list of summer war-time courses has just been prepared and reading lists are furnished of new occupations for women. Notice of civil service positions, both state and federal, open to women, are kept on file and may be consulted by those interested.

Received from the Clearing House for War-time Training in cooperation with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations is a compilation on opportunities for war-time training for women in New York City, a pamphlet of 107 pages.

This library is open to the public, men and women, a growing feature of the union's public service.

BEEF MAY BE SERVED AT ONE MEAL A DAY

BOSTON, Mass.—Beginning July 14, the following rules restricting the use of beef in hotels and restaurants will be put in force by the Massachusetts Food Administration in compliance with instructions from Washington: Until further notice, hotels, restaurants, public eating places and clubs will be permitted to serve beef at one meal a day only, and this meal must be the evening meal. Special permits to serve beef at the noonday meal instead of the evening meal may be obtained on application to the Food Administrator, 167 State House, Boston. Certain by-products do not come under this ruling and may be served at any time. The rule restricting consumption of meat to two pounds per person per week is withdrawn.

BARGE TERMINAL BOARD GOES ON TOUR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Vermont State Barge Terminal Commission left today for a tour of inspection of the New York State barge terminals at Plattsburg, Port Henry and Rouses Point. The visit is for the purpose of acquiring first-hand knowledge of the construction of such terminals, their costs, their workings and general information in regard to their operations.

As soon as the inspection is over the commission is to arrange for a series of public hearings in cities and towns about the State with reference to the attitude of the general public towards the establishment of like terminals in Vermont on Lake Champlain.

Terminals established in Vermont at Burlington or other points, it is believed, would provide adequate transportation system by inland waterways from New York and the Great Lakes, thereby reducing the high freight rates on railroads to and from Vermont.

Gov. Horace F. Graham appointed the commission last year and it is now preparing for its thorough investigation of conditions, in order that it may report to the Vermont Legislature which convenes for its biennial session in January, 1919.

ENGLISH TAUGHT TO MANY WOMEN

At Least 12 Classes Are Progressing in Boston District According to Supervisor

BOSTON, Mass.—Teaching of English to women from lands of a different tongue is progressing in at least 12 classes in the Boston district, under the supervision of women's civic clubs, according to Miss E. T. Knight, who is in general charge of the work for the summer. And Miss Knight states that in a few weeks it is hoped that there will be no less than 50 classes.

Many of the teachers of these classes are regular school teachers who have been taking special instruction for this summer's patriotic undertaking. A number of women's clubs have united in conducting a training course class which is meeting Thursday afternoons at 3 Joy Street. Representatives of the various races interested in Americanization are active members of this class.

Charles F. Towne, in charge of the education of aliens in Massachusetts through the Department of University Extension, who gave most of these women teachers their preliminary training in the teaching of alien women, is giving a five-week course at Hyannis Normal School to about 20 young ladies from different parts of the State. Mr. Towne says that though this class is rather small as to numbers, he believes that its personnel will be strong. For a number of weeks Mr. Towne has been at work preparing a bulletin which will probably soon be distributed to all the industries in the Commonwealth for the purpose of laying the matter of teaching English to alien employees clearly before them.

The big representative committee on Americanization in Massachusetts, which the patriotic assimilation subcommittee of the State Committee on Public Safety has been busy organizing for a month past will probably have its first meeting July 15, by announcement of Guy D. Gold, the subcommittee's executive secretary.

FORMER AUSTRIAN OFFICER ARRESTED

TRENTON, N. J.—Suspected of plotting to dynamite or otherwise destroy the large wire mills of the John A. Roebling Sons Company at Roebling, near here, Erwin F. Eronowsky, a druggist and formerly a lieutenant in the Austrian Army, was arrested today. With him was arrested Ladslaw Romanowsky, who is held as a material witness. Both are residents of Roebling and natives of Austria.

CANADIAN NAVY LEAGUE

MONTREAL, Que.—Ten thousand new members have been secured within a week for the Province of Quebec, Division of the Navy League of Canada and the campaign is proceeding to secure at least 25,000 altogether. Progress was reported at a largely attended luncheon at the Windsor Hotel, and great enthusiasm was aroused when the president, James Carruthers, read a cablegram from Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain's Grand Fleet, saying: "Wish ever success to the Canadian Navy League in their campaign. The paramount importance of maritime power cannot be too widely told or too deeply appreciated throughout the British Empire." "It is the policy of the Canadian Government," said Mr. Carruthers, "to build up both a navy and mercantile marine for Canada. We must not only have the ships, but the men to furnish the crews, and that is what this league proposes to do."

SHEEP MARKETING

BOSTON, Mass.—Sheep-marketing conditions are to be taken up at a public hearing before the special legislative recess committee on investigation of the sheep industry on Wednesday, July 17, in room 249, State House. Representatives of trade organizations and chambers of commerce of Massachusetts are to be present.

MANCHESTER MIRROR SOLD

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Manchester Mirror and American, an afternoon newspaper, was sold today by the John B. Clarke Company to Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry, formerly owner of the Manchester Union. The price paid was not made public. Mr. Pillsbury is a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

SOCIALISTS MAY CHANGE WAR POLICY

United States National Executive Committee to Consider Aims Adopted at London Conference at a Meeting in Chicago

BOSTON, Mass.—The fact that the membership of the Socialist Party in the United States, as elsewhere, is recruiting largely from the ranks of labor, upon which so much depends now, is considered to lend special interest to the possibility that the leaders of the national organization may presently declare a complete reversal in its war policy, and commit it to the employment of its best efforts to bring about a speedy victory. Heretofore its attitude, as defined in the declaration adopted at its national convention in 1917, has been one of "unalterable opposition" to the war.

The national executive committee is scheduled to meet with the secretaries of all the state organizations in Chicago on August 10, to consider the attitude of the party on the war, and at that time, it is said, it may subscribe to the aims adopted at the inter-allied labor and socialist conference in London in February. The opinion that this is likely to be done is expressed by George E. Roewer Jr. of Boston, a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts state organization, who was the secretary of the national convention. The hope that something of the kind will occur is said to be entertained by a good many members, who have felt that the declaration of the convention did not properly reflect the point of view of the party.

This declaration, which is known as the major report, said that the entrance of the United States into the war was instigated by the "predatory capitalists"; and that the men lost and treasures destroyed were not sacrifices for ideals, but "wanton sufferings upon the altar of private profit." It is cant and hypocrisy, it declared, to say that the war is not directed against the German people, but against the Imperial Government of Germany. It characterized the declaration of war by the United States as a crime against its people and the nations of the world; and recommended that the workers oppose the war by all the means in their power, and oppose the raising of money to carry it on.

The aims of the inter-allied conference, which may be substituted for this pronouncement, were adopted at a gathering of representatives of socialism and labor from England, Belgium, Rumania, France, Italy, Serbia, and Greece, and endorsed by messages from the Socialists of South Africa and Portugal, the social revolutionists of Russia, and the Mensheviks.

Heretofore, although those British workers who have taken out their first papers and those who, when registering under the draft, did not claim exemption and were placed in Class I, have been accepted by the British enlistment mission, this has always been done without official sanction, and this is said to be the first time that definite permission has been granted for this step to be taken.

OFFICE FORCE DEPLETED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Because 327 of the staff of 2200 have gone into the military service, the Brooklyn Post Office has issued a call for applicants for positions as letter carriers and clerks.

MILL STATE TAX FOR EDUCATION

Proposal Is Opposed by Boston Corporation Counsel at Hearing at State House

BOSTON, Mass.—Alexander Whiteside, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, appeared before the special legislative recess commission on education at the State House today and opposed the proposed one mill state tax for educational purposes. He declared it obvious that Boston would be taxed heavily under the proposition, and would be at a considerable net loss, without receiving a proportional return. He could not see why Boston should be forced to pay for the education of children in other cities and towns of the state.

Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, taking the position that it was a primary function of the State to provide equal opportunities of education for all its citizens, contended that it was nonsense for Boston to complain if the State required it to pay a few extra dollars on its tax valuation for education in other parts of the State. Nevertheless, he praised Mr. Whiteside for appearing to protect Boston's financial interests.

M. A. Arnold, principal of the Horace Mann School, Everett, spoke in favor of the mill tax. Because of the scarcity of proponents of the tax the subject is to be given a further hearing.

TAXES TO BE REFUNDED

BOSTON, Mass.—Policemen and firemen who have paid income taxes to the Commonwealth upon their retirement allowances or pensions may obtain a refund of the amount paid, by making application at any time prior to Dec. 31 to the income tax division of the tax commissioner's office. Because such incomes were not specifically exempted from the income tax law of 1916, the commissioner has insisted upon the payment of taxes in 1917 and in 1918, but the last Legislature passed a special act exempting such incomes from taxation, and providing for refunding the taxes already paid.

STRIKE OF ROOFERS ADJUSTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Settlement of the strike of roofers and helpers of union 20 of the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers was reached on Tuesday following a meeting of the strikers with representatives of the Master Roofers Association. By the terms of the new agreement, foremen get a raise of 80 cents a day, or \$5.20 a day; roofers 80 cents a day, or \$4.80 a day, and helpers, 50 cents a day, or \$4 a day.

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AMERICAN-MADE BRASSIERES of Batiste, Net, Allover Lace, Crepe de Chine, Wash Satin, Linen, Elastic or Mesh Materials; extensive assortments; sizes ranging from 34 to 50. Prices range according to styles. 50c to 10.00

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Classic Styles in Modern Dress

The fashions in vogue among the ancient peoples of Asia Minor, Greece and Rome furnish some interesting dressmaking, especially for house robes and evening cloaks.

The beauty of the over garments worn by the ancients resulted chiefly from their extreme simplicity of pattern. These robes were in the form of a bag, with an opening cut in the bottom for the head and a slit in each corner for the arms. Sometimes the front was slit open all the way down. The simpler type was merely a rectangular sheet, pinned or buttoned together into a robe or a mantle, or wound about the body as a toga. When these simple patterns were executed in soft materials and ample dimensions, they resulted a beautiful drapery. The ancients seldom used complicated patterns for their garments. Their close-fitting undergarments were generally knitted.

Thus the ancients exemplified in their practice what may be called the foundation of artistic dressmaking. This may be stated as follows: A garment must be either close-fitting or draped. No half-fitted or half-draped garment is ever wholly satisfying, when looked at from the artistic point of view. The draped garment, while it partially conceals the figure, does not misrepresent it. The soft folds of the drapery, too, is an important element of beauty in these garments. Draped garments, therefore, should not be made of hard-woven or stiff materials. Only the softest materials should be used. Crêpe of the softest kind was a favorite material with the women of Greece.

Crêpe should not be laid flat. The proper way to pack a crêpe robe is to gather the top by passing the hand in through one sleeve and out through the other, and then twisting the garment tightly into a rope-strand and folding this strand so that it forms a two-strand rope. The garment is then ready for the chest.

It is interesting to reflect on the way by which the ancients attained to such unexcelled beauty in dress. There is no indication of conscious individual effort. The result seems to be wholly due to common sense, honesty and economy, unhampered by individual ambition. The ancient Hebrews wore a type of over-garment which is well adapted to the requirements of an evening cloak or a house robe. The width is equal to half the distance from tip to tip of fingers, arms outstretched. The length is made as required. The material may be in one piece, and folded over the shoulders. The sides are sewed up to within about a foot of the corners, thus leaving openings for the arms. And one side, the front, is cut open longitudinally from top to bottom. If a square neck is wanted—and for an evening cloak this is preferable—a strip four or five inches wide is cut out the whole length of the front. Instead of leaving mere openings for the arms, a wide sleeve may be attached to the armhole. This sleeve would then be about a foot wide, to correspond with the armhole. It may be rectangular, i. e., the same width all the way to the

edge; or it may be trapezoidal, with the lower side tapering to a width of about six inches at the edge; or, again, it may be a semi-circle, folded in the middle and sewed on to the body of the garment, with the fold up so as to form a cape-like covering for the arm. This is a favorite sleeve for an evening cloak. The cloak may be held together with the hand, and, by drawing the garment upward, the effect of drapery is enhanced.

When garments of this type are used as house robes, they may be worn open, or a long sash may be wound several turns about the waist. A comfortable bath robe may be made, on these lines, from a soft, heavy blanket. Such a robe should have a circular opening for the neck. This opening should not extend into the back, but it should be cut entirely in the front, its upper edge just touching the shoulder fold. It should button at the neck with a ball-button and a cord loop. A cord may be used to hold it together at the waist.

The Doric tunic is a garment which may be worn in the house, or even adapted for an evening dress or a bathing suit. It consists of a rectangular sheet. The width is equal to the distance from tip to tip of fingers. The length is made to suit the requirements of the occasion. This sheet is folded vertically in the middle and sewed up along the side so as to form a sleeve. The Greek women often wore this garment without sewing up the side. The tunic is put on like a skirt, pulled up under the arms, and fastened with one or more clasps or buttons on each shoulder. When a number of buttons are used, a sleeve results. The tunic is gathered into a girdle. When a mantilla was wanted, about half a yard was added to the length of the tunic. This extra length was turned over outward at the top, forming a flap which hung down just below the waist. By pulling this flap up over the head and arms, it became a mantilla or shawl.

In order not to interfere with the draping quality of the material, the edges had to be kept soft. They were, therefore, not hemmed but, instead, they were bound with a buttonhole stitch like a blanket. Weights were also fastened to the upper edge and to loose corners. These weights were enclosed in little pear-shaped bags, suspended from the corners.

The clasps were of metal, usually consisting of two ornamental brooches connected by a hook. The Greeks and Romans, as a rule, did not use materials ornamented with patterns. Plain colors were preferred. And this is unquestionably the best practice, especially for draped garments. There is a dignity and grace in the soft folds of a plain material that cannot be equaled by the most beautiful Italian brocade. The ancients preferred to put all ornaments into the borders, which, were often bordered. The general tone of borders, sashes and other trimmings should be lighter and more full of color than that of the body of the garment, except, of course, that when the garment is white or yellow, the border cannot be any lighter.

The Children's Rooms

The care and thought which is lavished upon the children's rooms nowadays would have been the cause of a good deal of surprise a generation or two ago, not that there was any less love for children in those days, but rather that a greater comprehension of their needs seems to have developed of late years. As portrait groups show, the old way of dressing children was to attire them as if they were miniature men and women, but the modern child would be sorry to exchange the comfort and freedom of the children's dress of the present time, for the stiff little costumes worn by the boys and girls of a former period. Just in the same way, it has come to be recognized that the children's rooms need to be as well adapted to their special needs as do their clothes, and so special furniture and special decorations are designed for the benefit of the modern child, whose needs, it is understood, are not merely those of the elder, but of a minor degree, but different. Every one knows how vivid the recollections of childhood impressions may be, and every one would wish the memories of any children with whom they have to live to be happy, in the best sense of the word, while it may not always be recognized how keenly many children delight in really beautiful things.

Then, too, the child who has been taught to take care of its own little possessions, and to find a pleasure in keeping them in good order, will have cause for gratitude in later years; and the arrangements of the children's rooms, the low toy cupboard with shelves which the children can reach, and all the little individual arrangements in which each child can have its own share, may have no small educational value. Much furniture is designed expressly for children's rooms. The test of its suitability seems to be that it should be at once practical and good to look at, for the children's rooms should, surely, be as beautiful as possible in all their details. Before all things, they ought to be bright, light and spotlessly clean, and these points should be remembered when the treatment of floors and walls are under consideration. Cork carpets are made now in all kinds of bright, light colors, and, combined with washable rugs, make a good floor covering. Self-colored, distemper-painted walls, in a light shade, are easily cleaned and may be enlivened with a stenciled or painted frieze. If people will take the trouble to think how plainly they can remember the pictures with which they were familiar in their childhood, they will see

to it that those on the walls of the children's room are really good to look at; fortunately, in these days, color prints provide a really wide choice of suitable pictures.

Tables and chairs should be strong and simple and not easily overturned; and what delightful possibilities there are about the children's own low table and the little chairs in which small people may sit at it comfortably, with no question of short legs dangling in mid-air! There should be plenty of unencumbered floor space, too, in the children's room; for are not a number of the best games played on the floor? To come to practical details, "nurse" will much appreciate a comfortable armchair and a table, with a big hanging workbag attached to a drawer frame, into which large pieces of needlework may be popped when other matters have to be attended to. While, in cases where there is special crochery in use for nursery meals, if this is, as it should be, well designed and colored, it may become quite an ornamental feature of the room, hanging on the shelves of a dresser above a closed-in cupboard.

The best portion of the house for the children's rooms is an interesting and debatable point. Robert Louis Stevenson, in his essay on "The Ideal House," indicated the possibility of a very fine playroom when he wrote: "The whole lot of the house from end to end makes one undivided chamber; here are set forth tables on which to model imaginary or actual countries in putty or plaster, with tools and hardy pigments; a carpenter's bench; and a spare corner for photography; while at the far end a space is kept clear for playing soldiers." There is something to be said for devoting the whole of the upper floor of the house to the exclusive use of the children, provided always the roof is a really good and substantial one, letting in neither too much heat nor cold, and this idea has been successfully carried out. If, however, all the children's rooms are not contained within the topmost story, certainly a magnificent playroom may be arranged in the attic space which would otherwise be disposed, or used as a lumber room, while Stevenson's loft by no means exhausts its possibilities; a swing and a rocking-horse are popular adjuncts to any playroom and, in a really long attic, indoor cricket may even, with proper precautions, become a possibility.

Blue Serge and Pique

A summer street dress of blue serge was lately made seasonable by touches of white pique and pearl buttons.

Tailor Suits Are Again in Favor



A tailor-made suit, by Valois, in terra-cotta djersadrap

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PARIS, France—Tailor suits are again in favor, in spite of the relentless war waged against them by some of the leading firms of Paris. One smart little costume, signed Paquin, is of black and brick checked cloth, the straight skirt being provided with heavy box pleats, which render it quite ideal for walking. The short jacket has a very wide hem, which runs up in points on the hips. Bands of moleskin trim the collar and cuffs. Paquin is also the happy creator of a delightful afternoon dress of blue velvet, falling straight from neck to hem, the waistline being merely indicated by two narrow bands of velvet. The lower part of the bodice is composed of a wide band of gold embroidery which passes under the armpits, whilst a loose unnecessary velvet streamer, of vagrant disposition, weighted by a heavy tassel, surges from a corner of the square décolleté and hangs down the front of the bodice, where it would, no doubt, swing gayly to and fro in the most provoking way, were it not severely held in its place by the double velvet belts. To wear over this extremely dainty dress, Paquin has designed a cloak of beige cloth, sporting an immense turn-over collar, which is ingeniously com-

bined with a belt passing twice around the waist.

In most of her dainty and simple tailor suits, Valois has suppressed the belt which often cuts the waistline most unbecomingly. One pretty suit, especially designed for a slim young girl, is of terra-cotta djersadrap. The plain, exceedingly narrow skirt, possesses two flat pleats which fall on each side from the hips to the hem, thus allowing sufficient width for walking. Another particularly chic suit is in blue and white striped cloth; the narrow skirt is mounted on a very wide and flat belt which almost attains to the dignity of a yoke, for it is fully ten inches in width and is held in place by a cordelière of black jet, tied loosely at the side.

Premet, who has a knack for introducing quaint and unexpected details, has created a pretty frock in dark blue nantien. The long, tight-sleeved bodice is perfectly plain, but in the skirt this excessive simplicity is redeemed by the replacing of the old-time hem with a wide fringe, frayed in the stuff itself. In spite of the sobriety of war fashions in general, Poiret has not renounced his pronounced taste for violent contrasts, as is proved by a quaint little gown of bright blue bure, trimmed with bands of black and white check-red tricot, which even lines the interior of the loose, wide sleeves, thus producing an intensely modern effect.

For the Knitting Needles' Points

Some time ago, before knitting became such a universally popular occupation, one young woman received a most mysterious gift. It consisted of a pair of neatly polished hazel-nut shells, hollowed out to form baskets and attached together by a slender elastic cord, adorned by bows of pale blue baby ribbon. The recipient of the gift, which was done up most daintily and festively, had not the glimmering of an idea what the present was for, she then not having learned the art of knitting, so she put it away safely and forgot about it. Not until this year, when all sorts of knitting accessories began to blossom thick and fast in the shops, and she herself was busy on her first muffler, did it occur to her that that mysterious gift was intended as a protection for the ends of her knitting needles. It proved to be quite satisfactory, requiring but little room in her knitting bag, when not in use, and also by taking excellent care of the knitting needles' points when not on active duty.

Ever so many articles for this same purpose are to be seen in the shops and homes where ingenious knitters invent contrivances for their own use. One, discovered recently, consisted of two long, slender things, somewhat like the cap of a fountain pen, but rounding out rather larger at the closed end. These were of wood, and had smiling little heads, surmounted by jaunty hats, painted upon them. These, too, were joined together by slender cords of elastic, so that there would be no chance for them to slip off small needles and desert. The owner said that she had discovered

the idea, ready made, in the window of a shop where they sold artists' supplies, but the little painted caps that she saw there were made for protecting the points of pencils, to be used just as were the less decorative and more ordinary caps of metal.

Using Up One's Canned Things

One woman who puts up her own jellies, jams and preserves not only plans carefully just how many of these she will require during the winter, but takes further means of ensuring the use of these at the proper times. On the back of her pantry door, this woman tacks six or more sheets of paper, one for each of the months when fresh vegetables and berries are not easily or reasonably procurable. On each sheet she writes out the exact number of canned things which she wishes to use on her table during that month; as they are used, she checks them off. If, through the mistake of a maid, something out of the allotted number is left over at the end of the month, note of this is made upon the schedule for the following month and the things are then eaten, in addition to what she had expected to use during that month. In this way, it is managed to use up just the amount which this housekeeper provided in the fall for her family. There are no unwelcome cans of tomatoes or corn which conscience forces this housekeeper to make use of, after the delicious fresh things come upon the market in the spring.

Some Uses for Cooked Cereal

Many a housekeeper, when she looks through her cupboards and refrigerator, preparatory to giving the day's orders in the kitchen, finds that she has a cup or more of cold cooked cereal on hand which must, of course, be utilized in some way. Here are a few recipes which may help her to make some good things to eat, based on these discoveries:

Oatmeal or Corn Meal Muffins—The necessary ingredients are 1½ cups of flour, 1 cup of cold cooked corn meal mush (or oatmeal), 4 level teaspoons of baking powder, 2 tablespoons sirup, 2 tablespoons of fat, a pinch of salt and 1 egg. Sift the baking powder and salt with the flour, beat the egg and add with the sirup and melted fat to the flour; then stir in the cold cereal. Beat all together well and pour into greased muffin rings and bake.

Fish Balls with Cereal—Break up enough cold cooked fish, removing all bones, to fill 1 cup. Beat 1 egg until very light with 1 teaspoon of baking powder, ½ teaspoon of salt and a little pepper, and combine with 2 cups of cold cooked oatmeal or corn meal. Blend thoroughly, then drop a little at a time from a tablespoon into hot fat. Cook until well browned.

Apple Sauce Pudding—This calls for 1½ cups of apple sauce, ¾ cup of cooked cereal, 4 tablespoons of sirup, 1 tablespoon of fat and some bread crumbs. Grease an earthenware baking dish well and cover the bottom with a layer of cooked cereal; to that add a layer of the apple sauce, then repeat until the ingredients are all used or the dish is filled. Pour the sirup over it all, then mix the bread crumbs with the melted fat and spread over the top; bake the pudding for a half hour in a good oven.

Baked Rice and Tomato—Mix cold boiled rice with enough canned tomato to make it quite juicy, pour into a greased baking dish, cover with crumbs, salt, pepper and a little melted fat, and bake for about 30 minutes in a good oven. If liked, grated cheese may be mixed with the rice and tomato and some sprinkled over the bread or cracker crumbs on top as well.

Cold rice may also be added to soup, and it may be used in making croquettes and various scalloped dishes. To make croquettes, mix rice and finely chopped meat together, add seasoning and an egg or eggs, shape into balls or flat small cakes and fry. In scalloped dishes, mix equal parts of cold boiled rice and cold cooked meat, chopped with white or tomato sauce, salt and pepper for seasoning, a chopped onion, if liked, and bake in a well greased baking dish, the top covered with buttered bread or cracker crumbs, for about 20 minutes, in a hot oven.

Sirup in Jam Making

The United States Food Administration, patterning after England, where housekeepers have been using glucose or corn sirup to replace one-third by weight of the amount of sugar used in the making of jam, has offered the following recipe:

Raspberry Jam—Three pounds of raspberries, 2 pounds of granulated sugar, 1 pound of glucose sirup. Pick over raspberries. Mash a few in the bottom of a preserving kettle, using a wooden masher, and continue until all the fruit has been mashed. Heat slowly to boiling point and add gradually the heated sugar and glucose sirup. Cook slowly for about 45 minutes or until the mixture is thick. Pack into jelly glasses, which have been washed clean and heated in boiling water for about 15 minutes. Other jams could be made similarly.

Sport and Bathing Suits

Sport suits are still striking in effect. Either they are boldly conspicuous in big black and white checks both for hat and suit coat, or they are brilliantly colored and grotesque, sometimes proclaiming by their embroidery what sport they are meant to attend. One such costume from Beer, for instance, is decorated in cheerful miniature tennis rackets and golf sticks. Bathing suits are simple but full of color, many times built on chemise lines.

Making Cut Flowers Last

The flowers most prized by the average garden maker are those which can be cut for the house. Oftentimes a special planting of gladioli or asters is made for the purpose of giving a generous supply to use indoors. No flowers will keep satisfactorily, though, unless a few rules relating to their care are kept in mind. Too few persons realize that cut flowers need air as well as water. One often finds bouquets with the stems thrust so closely into the mouth of a narrow vase that the supply of oxygen is entirely shut off. Vases with wide mouths are altogether preferable, except when two or three buds or small flowers are to be displayed.

As a matter of fact, better effects are often obtained by using only a few blossoms, than by massing many. Such kinds as peonies and lilacs may be used in large masses to create a cheerful color effect, but the daintier flowers, like single asters, the smaller roses, salpiglossis and poppies make a much prettier picture if only a few flowers are used. Simplicity in flower arrangement is the keynote of Japanese floral art. To western ways of thinking, the Japanese sometimes carry their practices too far, producing what is frankly a skimpy effect. They are fond of using odd numbers, though, and that plan is well adapted to the appeal of three or five flowers is greater than that of four or six, although one may find it difficult to explain why.

It is a simple matter to use a few flowers in a wide-mouthed vase, if one desires to do so. It is only necessary to get a piece of lead ribbon from the plumber's shop, bend it into a spiral and place it in the bottom of the vase. It should be about a yard long and an inch or two inches wide. Any plumber who carries supplies will cut it for you, and the cost is little. It can be used in a variety of ways, even being substituted for the stem holders sold in the stores for use in Japanese bowls. It isn't very ornamental, to be sure, but, when used in a bowl, may be hidden by pebbles, moss or white sand.

Another way to hold a few flowers upright in a wide-mouthed vase is to cut two twigs, just the right size to fit tightly across the opening. The stems of the flowers can be held between these twigs. They can also be kept upright, but close to the sides of the vase, by the use of small forked twigs. Japanese bowls of different materials have grown rapidly in popularity. They offer an excellent way to display choice flowers with long, stout stems, and they have helped to promulgate the doctrine of simple flower arrangement, because the crowding of blossoms into these bowls is impossible. Roses, single asters, gaillardias and other flowers look well in these holders, but the plants which seem most suited to the Japanese bowls are those of the bulb class, like gladioli, narcissi, tulips and montbretias. Any flowers with long, blade-like foliage can be used in a Japanese bowl, with the assurance of making a delightful picture.

In cutting gladioli and montbretias, be sure that you do not take all of the foliage. Some of the leaves must be left to ripen the bulbs. Make an oblique cutting, if you can, using a knife rather than scissors. It is convenient to use flower scissors, but they have a tendency to squeeze the stems so that less water will be taken up. It is best to cut all flower stems with a knife, after they have been brought to the house, if scissors are used in the garden. It is an excellent practice to cut off a little of the stem each morning, so that a fresh surface will be presented.

The best time to cut gladioli is when the first blossoms, at the base of the spike, have unfolded. They commonly last 10 days in the house, and it is because of their long-keeping qualities that they are used by the thousands in hotels and restaurants. Peonies last a week or more, if cut when but half open. It is a common thing for florists to keep peony buds on ice for a month. Morning glories, when cut in the bud and just at the right stage, will open before the eyes of the family at breakfast time, if breakfast is not delayed too long. In some parts of the world, morning glories have come into great favor. It is a common thing in Japan, for example, to see whole companies

of people going out into the suburbs early in the morning to watch the unfolding of the flowers in a morning glory collection.

If sweet peas are cut when the dew is on them, they will hold their color better than if exposed to the hot sun on the vines.

Poppies are usually classed among flowers which have but little value for cutting, because of their tendency to pass very quickly. Gardeners who love poppies and understand them, have learned that they will last fairly well if they are cut early in the morning, just before the buds have opened, and it is a rare thing to watch these buds unfold indoors. If a plan followed in England be adopted, the flowers may be cut at any time. As soon as the blossoms are brought into the house, the stems are burned at the ends until they are crisp. A candle flame will answer, or a gas jet may be resorted to, but a mere singeing is not sufficient.

A good way to keep violets is to tie them loosely in little bunches of eight or ten, and thrust them into moss, with which a low receptacle has been filled. Of course, the moss must be kept moist. It is moisture for the petals which violets need more than water for the stems. Pansies may be displayed in the same way, or a suitable bowl may be filled with damp sand, into which the stems are thrust. If there are flowers enough, the sand will be hidden. Otherwise, a little moss may be spread over the surface. Pansies last a long while when this method is followed.

The Story of Hoe Cake

Did you ever hear of hoe cake? If you have ever been in the southern part of the United States of America, you have surely heard of it and perhaps you have eaten it, too, for this dish originated in that part of the world.

Long ago, in the days before the Civil War, when great plantations flourished in the South and many Negroes were owned by the planters, the slaves were usually sent out to work all day in the fields and given a lunch to take along with them for their midday meal. Wishing something hot to eat, they acquired the habit of mixing a batter, generally of corn meal and water with a little salt stirred in, and baking it upon their hoes on the hot coals of a fire which they built. It was the same thing which the women in their homes cooked on the hearth before the cabin fire, only, in the houses, they usually added about a teaspoon of butter, lard or bacon drippings. They used just enough water to moisten the meal, so that they could spread it out upon their tins or boards.

Later on, so a Southern woman says, the white people, the plantation owners, made a similar dish, with variations, and liked it very well. They added, or rather, substituted milk for water, and added baking powder and more shortening, mixed the dough thoroughly, rolled it out, cut it into diamond-shaped pieces and baked it in the oven.

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SOME FIGURES ON
INVADED BELGIUMScarcely More Than One
Twenty-Fifth of National
Area Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAVRE, France—The "little corner" of Belgium, in which freedom still finds refuge, is scarcely more than one twenty-fifth of the national area, 175 square miles lying in two administrative districts of West Flanders:

Furnes-Dixmude	242.3 sq. mi.
Ypres	236 sq. mi.

On July 1, 1915, there were in these districts about 65 towns and villages under native control, divided as follows, among the different cantons:

- DISTRICT FURNES-DIXMUDE

Canton of Furnes	21
Canton of Nieuport	10
Canton of Dixmude	5
- DISTRICT YPRES

Canton of Ypres	3
Canton of Elverdinghe	3
Canton of Poperinghe	3
Canton of Messines	3
Canton of Rousbrughe	5

The number of these has varied somewhat, particularly in the Ypres district, increasing somewhat in 1916 and more in 1917, thanks to the British offensive along the Ypres salient; some of these gains were, however, lost again during the recent German offensive and a few villages, hitherto free, were taken. (Draught, Kemmel, Neuve-Eglise, Ploegsteert.) Today, 60 would probably be nearer the mark. As to their population, any precise figures would be misleading. All of these villages, lying as they do within range of the German heavy artillery, are, theoretically speaking, uninhabitable; as a matter of fact, none are entirely deserted. Even where the houses are completely demolished (and by July 1, 1915, at least one-third of the villages of unoccupied Belgium were exposed to direct fire) the natives take up their abode in the cellars.

Allowing for refugees into these districts from other parts of Belgium and also for the departures from them on account of the growing difficulties of life the civilian population was, in October, 1914, commonly estimated at 150,000, whereas a census taken in November, 1917, resulted in a return of not more than 72,225—divided between the two districts, as follows:

DISTRICT FURNES-DIXMUDE	
Male	14,537
Female	17,894
2,454 families	32,431
DISTRICT OF YPRES	
Male	17,801
Female	21,992
2,454 families	39,794

Among the reasons for the diminution appear in 1917, must be counted, besides voluntary departures, the incorporation of the militia into the army, the placing in schools in France, of about 7000 children and a considerable exodus, at the time of the British offensive in Flanders, July, 1917, when towns had to be evacuated for the safety of the inhabitants, or for the success of the military plans; this was particularly true of the Ypres district. Very recently, indeed, several towns and people have had to leave the bombarded and threatened regions. Of the total area of 11,373 square miles, 10,895 are occupied by the Germans and of the total population of 7,800,000 (Aug. 1, 1914) probably more than 7,000,000 are subjected to enemy control.

IN THE LIBRARIES

In every public library alive to the duty of preserving all material relating to the participation of its own community in the war? Perhaps the libraries in small communities are more apt to overlook this duty. Yet theirs is the graver responsibility here; for the reason that any movement in a large city finds many chroniclers, and is almost sure to be preserved in several different forms; while in small places where there is no historical society, and which are represented by only one newspaper, or even merely by a column in the county paper, the fact of a comparatively limited number of people being interested may tend to negligence.

These local records are essential. Much of the information they comprise will be of the utmost value when the time comes for building up the considered literature of the war, and for tracing the early steps of its prominent characters; for it is notoriously its heroes of thought, have a way of rising from obscure surroundings. No community is so small as not to have given of its sons to the cause of freedom; none so inactive, it is to be hoped, but that those who remain are engaged in serving the country in food conservation, Red Cross work, or welfare work of some form. It is safe to say that there is no public library but is doing some bit of definite work in obedience to the admirable slogan: "What Can the Public Library Do to Help Win the War?" Let them add, then, wherever necessary, this phase of diligence to their present virtues—diligence in treasuring every scrap of local history as it is in the process of being made; that generations to come may be spared the experience of historians of former wars, and national crises, which has been too frequently one of disappointment, when seeking home records of great men or the first springing of some good project whose fruits have blessed the nations.

Nothing should be deemed trifling if it carries its fact or clear implication. Photographs and other pictures, posters, programs, letters, should all be kept, as well as newspaper accounts of all local events and discussions, and the formal papers of local societies. The task is a light one if done day by day; the result in each

case having the unique value of that which can be obtained solely in one place.

A contributor to Public Libraries, writing of home reactions to school library work, gives as illustrations the experience of a number of children with the books sent from the public library. Among them was Sonia, who came from Russia at the beginning of the war. Her sister Rosa was much troubled about the kind of girls Sonia was taking up with.

"Sonia she run with girls who go to shows all the time. I told them not to come to our house for my Sonia any more. She's not to run about the streets."

"What does she do in the evenings?" asked the Literature Teacher.

"She always studied every night; now she doesn't need to study so hard, so she plays on the street."

"I'll see that she has some library reading to do at night," said the Literature Teacher.

"Yes, I told her now she was in the seventh grade she would have to read good books," said Rosa, who could read Turgenieff in the original and was making the acquaintance of Shakespeare in the original.

So Sonia made the acquaintance of Louisa M. Alcott, and Helen Keller, and David Copperfield and Agnes, and Elias Marner and little Eppie, and a host of these who make a magic world for boys and girls, and decided that these folk were better company than the girls who went to the Front Avenue movies every night. One day she discovered Mary Antin's "Promised Land," and she came to the Literature Teacher with shining eyes.

"Why, she's just like me!" cried Sonia. "When she was a little girl she lived in Russia within the Pale just like me! And I saw Miss Antin at the Neighborhood House last year and heard her talk, so interesting! Oh, I like this book! When I grow up I am going to write a book like Miss Antin. I have begun already. I am writing about my trip from Russia."

"So," the writer comments, "the problem of Sonia was solved, for, given a vital ambition, a little Jewish girl with red hair may safely be left to work out her own salvation."

The card index in preparation by the American Library Association is to contain the name of every librarian or attendant of a public library in the United States who is now in the military or naval service of the United States, Canada, or any of the allied countries. Librarians are urged to send the desired information in regular card index form, giving every particular of residence, town, state, and province; the position held in the library, and the position now held, rank, arm of service, etc. The cards should be mailed to the state headquarters of the A. L. A. where they will be prepared for assembling into a universal index. Presumably also each state headquarters will make a duplicate of which it will retain. It is obvious that the success of this undertaking depends upon the prompt and continuous cooperation of individual librarians throughout the country.

The annual report of the Newark Public Library contains this invitation to a little independent thinking as to just what a free library does for the city which supports it, passing the question along as one which at present elicits no specific and defined answer: "Perhaps it is better so. Perhaps it is wise merely to refer to the fact that in most cases, the best cities have the best libraries, and the libraries that are most used and most generously supported, and leave each inquirer to make his choice between two conclusions—that the good libraries help to make the good cities, or that the good cities insist on having good libraries—not forgetting that in some cases, poor cities have good libraries thrust upon them."

With this question of what a library does to its city goes quite naturally the question of what a city does with its library. A library can tell, and usually does once a year, as we do, how many books and of what kinds the city took home to read in the preceding 12 months. But we who are on the inside know that while these figures are gratifying to our pride as managers, they are not satisfying to our curiosity, which keeps us continually asking, Well, what of it?

Here is a query that will repay consideration, and—bear watching.

UNION TELEGRAPH
OPERATORS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.,—Fourteen union operators in the Oklahoma City office of the Western Union Telegraph Company were dismissed from the service on Monday. Acting upon the request of Secretary Wilson and President Gompers, Western Union operators here who belonged to the union went to work on Monday as usual. The men were dismissed only a few minutes after they reported for duty. One of the discharged operators said that Western Union operators made about \$75 a month for an eight-hour day, and could not live if they did not work overtime. Ollie Wilson, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, said that wages of Western Union operators are on the same basis now as 10 years ago.

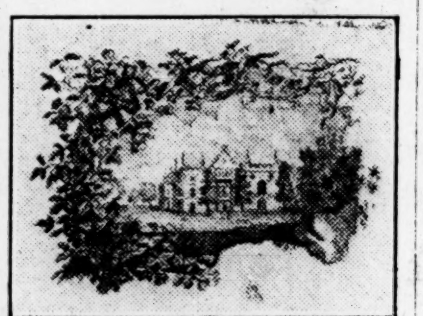
CITY PUBLISHES PAPER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first issue of the St. Louis City Journal, a municipal weekly publication of the city to replace the official printing in German and English newspapers, has appeared. It is a pamphlet of 42 pages, 9x11 inches in size, and is set three columns to a page. City Register Caudet is editor. The paper is to sell at 1 cent per copy. It contains no news or editorial matter.

THE ROMANCE OF
THE BOOK

Horace Walpole and His Strawberry Hill Press

The lure of the book is universal. Everyone desires to read, almost as many are tempted to write, a lesser number to collect, and a still smaller number actually to perform the mechanical processes. Horace Walpole was one of this last-named group. Unlike his famous father, a career of statesmanship did not appeal to him; society, while it interested, did not absorb him. All his tastes were along quiet lines, and after he had satiated himself with travel and collecting, he found the climax of his contentment in the Gothic castle he acquired at Strawberry Hill. Here was a real home where, surrounded by his rare books, fine paintings, old armor, medals, and prints, he could gratify his eccentricities to his heart's desire.

It may be that his intimacy with Thomas Gray helped to formulate his plans for a private press, where he could produce volumes to please himself and amuse his friends. At all events, in June, 1757, Walpole set aside a portion of his house to be used as a printing office, and established the Strawberry Hill Press, which became the most noteworthy institution of its kind of the eighteenth century. He employed one William Robinson as his printer, installed the massive oak hand-presses of the period, and a full dress of Caslon types. Walpole appears to have had no yearnings for specially cut typefaces, which is to his credit, as the Caslon face was far superior to any other designed in its century. He



Walpole's Imprint

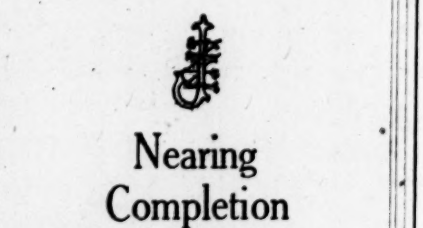
found his pleasure in planning out his limited editions, reading the proof with Robinson, and surprising his visitors by striking off and handing to them hastily improvised verses in their honor. For example, while entertaining Lady Townshend, they watched Robinson setting up "The Fair Penitent," but when a proof was taken and handed to the visitor, this is what she read:

The Press speaks:
From me wits and poets their glory obtain;
Without me their wit and their verses were vain.
Stop, Townshend, and let me but paint
what you say;
You, the fame I on others bestow, will repay.

So infatuated did Walpole become with his press that it was impossible to drag him away from it. To a friend who urged him to pay him a visit, Walpole wrote: "Is it not the plainest thing that I cannot go to you yet, but that you must come to me? I tell you no news for I know none. Elzevir, Aldus, and Stephens are the freshest persons in my memory. Unless I were appointed printer of the Gazette, I think nothing could at present make me read an article in it."

"Some have at first for wits, then poets passed;
Turned printers next and proved plain fools at last."

In order to identify the publications of the Strawberry Hill Press with his residence, Walpole adopted as his printer's mark a reproduction of his villa, ornamented with a border of foliage. This appeared on the title-page of his first publication, which was Gray's Odes. The friendship which the poet had for the printer, however, did not prevent him from criticizing the work freely: "Pray



Nearing Completion

The Z. Z. Jackson Store—Michigan at Madison—is nearly ready. Soon men and women will have the pleasure of seeing what Mr. Jackson and his associates have provided, in carrying out Z. Z. Jackson ideas of a business for men. Meanwhile, nothing interrupts or interferes with the making of Z. Z. Jackson shirts in the enlarged workrooms on the fifth floor.

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send me the proof sheets to correct." Gray wrote, "for you know you are not capable of it." "It is very true," Walpole admitted, "and I hope future edition mongers will say of those of Strawberry Hill, they have all the beautiful negligence of a gentleman." One thousand copies of the "Odes" were printed and sold through Dodsley, the bookseller. Gray received \$40



"Elzevir Horace" Walpole

for his royalty, and Walpole made no charge for the printing. The volume was not extraordinary as an example of bookmaking, and is typical of later publications. In fact, the Strawberry Hill Press contributed little to the glory of printing as an art, but was an interesting and important phase in the Romance of the Book which led to greater achievements. The Press and its products gave fame to an eccentric yet likable character, and "Elzevir Horace" did much to attract attention to the importance of considering seriously the mechanical format of a volume worth putting into print. Baskerville's work at Birmingham at this time overshadowed all other printing in England, but Walpole unconsciously helped to educate the public to appreciate Baskerville's volumes.

—S. T.

GAS GENERATING PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An expert subcommittee of the gas traction committee has been appointed for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations made in paragraph 18 of the committee's interim report, and of furnishing periodical statements thereon.

Paragraph 18 is as follows: It is expedient to proceed with experiments and tests in connection with the determination of factors affecting portable gas-generating plants, and the commercial use of gas for traction purposes, together with questions relative to liquefaction, absorption and enrichment, as well as in regard to improvements in the existing arrangements for effecting the admixture of gas and air in the requisite proportions under varying conditions. Authority is, accordingly, now asked, to combine with the second stage of evidence by witnesses independent investigations by an expert subcommittee, under our general direction and control. It is recommended that, where necessary, any such experiments and tests should be conducted under a special license, granted by the Board of Trade, in respect of any gas-consumption involved.

THERE is no better time than now to open your savings account with The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago. This stout old Bank, established for more than sixty years, welcomes your account, whether large or small, and is ever ready to extend every possible courtesy and service to its savings depositors.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND
ENEMY PROPERTYMeasures Proposed to Prevent
Penetration of German Business
in Country After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In presiding at the luncheon held at the Cannon Street Hotel in connection with the annual meeting of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, of which he is president, Lord Desborough said that the war had brought home to the people of Great Britain and other countries the need of employing to the utmost extent the experience and ability of business men. He sincerely hoped that that practice, which had certainly been rather forced on the country, would be continued even to a greater extent in the future. There was nothing that Germany dreaded so much as that the various component parts of the British Empire should be drawn together as the states of Germany had been drawn together, though in the latter case to rule the world and devastate civilization.

The Hon. Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, replying to the toast of "Our Guests," said that after the war they must arrange to keep under their own authority the natural resources of the Empire, so that they might not have to depend on any outside power for anything.

Mr. Stanley Machin, chairman of the council, urged that they should never again allow their coaling stations and ports to be freely used by those who were attempting to destroy their civilization. He said that the feelings of the country were aptly represented by the policy of the Sailors and Firemen's Union, and that they should set their faces against any kind of sentimental peace, and if need be fight to their last man and their last shilling rather than have any patched-up peace which would cause their children to be in a worse position than they were today.

Sir Algernon Firth, vice-chairman, said that there was no more important work in the interest of the Empire than that in which the council was concerned. Referring to the final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's committee on commercial and industrial policy, he said that it was for them to drive that report home. They must not allow it to be neglected by Parliament. They might not be satisfied with the report. He was not himself, but there were several things he fully approved of. What they approved of they should press and keep energetically before their legislators. They should let the government understand that they were not prepared

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to allow them to ignore those issues, while their enemies would not hesitate to put forward their program and say what they were going to do after the war. For instance, the committee said that it was not practical to prevent enemy subjects from holding an interest in commercial and industrial undertakings in the country. That was their opinion. He was certain, however, that the bulk of the people of the country were determined that enemy interests in their commercial undertakings should be snuffed out. It had also been said that it was unwise to prevent foreign banks and insurance companies from establishing themselves in the United Kingdom. They were agreed as far as their friends were concerned, but the report made no discrimination whatever between enemy banks and insurance companies and those of friendly powers.

With regard to shipping, the committee said that it might be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping for a limited period. The speaker said that he considered that a feeble proposal. It was for such bodies as the British Imperial Council of Commerce to repudiate such a policy and say that they were determined to eliminate enemy influence from trade and commerce not only in Great Britain but throughout the Empire. They had the support of all the dominions in that policy, and also of the commercial classes.

FIRST DRAFT CALL
IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The call for the first draft in the Hawaiian Islands came on June 11 in a cablegram from Army Headquarters from the office of Adjutant-General McCain in Washington, D. C., and 4336 selective service men in all parts of the territory began moving on July 1 to their appointed rendezvous on each island in response to the call for draft. Mobilization and mustering into the United States military service will take place at Ft. Armstrong.

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LITTLE STORIES OF
PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

The experience of one automobile owner which coincides with that of many others indicates that profiteering is not altogether unheard of or overlooked by the automobile concerns in this time of war and stress. A certain lever having worn out in a timer distributor it was found necessary to have the part replaced. It appeared to be a case where a new spring was all that was necessary. The local dealer refused to sell anything but the entire lever saying it could not be done otherwise. He asked \$2.75 for the whole part. Before driving a half dozen miles the new spring on the new lever broke and after considerable haranguing the dealer refused to replace the defective part but offered to sell the spring separately at \$1.75, a thing he said was impossible at first. To ascertain if this were the customary procedure for agents a letter was written to the manufacturer in Ohio. The reply stated that the concern had no regular authorized agent in that city so would do nothing, but the letter contained the startling information that it found it hardly worth while to try to handle the lever parts separately for the whole thing retailed for \$1.

Curious to find out whether it was this one dealer who was asking \$1.75 more than the retail price the manufacturer quoted, the autoist called up the local agent for his car, who also handled the parts, and asked what he charged for the lever. Without any hesitation he said, "\$2.97."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE MOVEMENTS
ARE PERFUNCTORY

Little Activity on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and Trading Is Confined to a Comparatively Few Issues

Trading in securities on the New York stock exchange was rather perfunctory during the early part of today's session. The market was very narrow, only a few stocks coming out during the first 15 minutes. These showed an irregular price trend. The Industrials were inclined to advance. American Telephone and Fairbanks had good gains on the Boston exchange during the early sales.

The tone was steady at the end of the first half hour. Business slowed down more than ever as the session advanced. Prices continued firm, but the market was very narrow. Gains of a point or more at midday were recorded by American Can, International Paper and People's Gas. The last-named stock, after opening up 1 1/2 at 45, went to 46 1/2 before midday. American Steel Foundries sold off more than 2 points to 67 1/2.

Boston Elevated opened unchanged in Boston at 73, went to 74, fell back to 72 1/2, and then improved a good fraction.

Stocks moved within a fractional range in the afternoon. Business was very quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Ask
A. B. C. Metal	56	58
Aetna Exelon	13	13 1/2
Barnett & O.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	52	53
California	44	46
Calumet & Jer.	14 1/2	15
Canada Cop.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cash Box	5	6
Chester Motors	132	136
Cons Arizona	14 1/2	15
Cons Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Curtis	40 1/2	41
Emma Cons	20	22
Emerson	14 1/2	15
Eureka	2 1/2	2 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
First Natl. Cop.	2	2 1/2
Glenrock	4 1/2	4 1/2
Goldfield Cons	4 1/2	4 1/2
Green Monitor	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hedra Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hanover	1 1/2	1 1/2
Houston Oil	67	69
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jessie Verde	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jumbo	8	10
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2
Magnum Copper	22	25
Marble	12	12 1/2
McKin Dar	27	40
Midwest Oil	107	107
Midwest Refining	115	116
Nixon	42	45
Okl. P. & R.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Oklmulgee	4 1/2	4 1/2
Peerless	14	16
Penn. Ky.	5	5 1/2
Pierce Arrow	17 1/2	17 1/2
Shoula Ref.	8	8 1/2
Squibb Oil	8	8 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	18	19 1/2
Standard Motor	12	12 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17
Texas	65	70
United Motors	23 1/2	25 1/2
U. S. Steam	61 1/2	62 1/2
Victoria	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wright Martin	10 1/2	11

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Ask
Atlantic Refining	95 1/2	100
Duckey Pipe Line	92	94
Illinois Pipe	162	166
Indiana Pipe Line	92	94
Midwest	114	116
Ohio Oil	220	225
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510
Prairie Pipe	255	260
South Penn Oil	265	275
Standard Oil, Cal.	215	225
Standard Oil, Ind.	615	625
Standard Oil, Ky.	315	325
Standard Oil, N. J.	525	535
Standard Oil, N. Y.	27	28
Union Tank Line	97	98

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at 36 cities in June show increases over receipts in June, 1917, according to the monthly report just issued by the Bureau of Markets. The June totals follow:

	1918	1917
Cattle	1,589,929	1,544,299
Hogs	2,596,619	2,472,090
Sheep	1,247,115	1,042,235

NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States treasury is a creditor at the Clearing House to the extent of \$2,002,830; exchanges \$580,753,361; balances \$57,016,599.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Thursday; light west winds.

For Southern New England—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate west winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; fog on Maine coast; gentle south winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 64 10 a. m. 72 12 noon 74

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 64 New Orleans 78 Buffalo 76 New York 78 Chicago 60 Philadelphia 64 Cincinnati 62 Pittsburgh 60 Denver 60 Portland, Me. 62 St. Louis 60 St. Paul 60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15:58 Moon sets 9:34 p. m. Sun rises 5:18 High water, 10:15 a. m. 1:45 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 9:15 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 10 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am B Sugar	71	71	71	71
Am Can.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Can pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Car Fr.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Cot Oil pf.	78	78	78	78
Am H & L	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am H & L pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	30	31 1/2	30	31 1/2
Am Int Corp.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Loco.	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	79	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sugar.	111	111	111	111
Am Tel. & Tel.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Woolen.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Writ pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Zinc.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Anacosta.	68	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalpa.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Bald Loco.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	56	56	56	56
Barrett Co.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Beth Steel B.	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Beth Steel Spt.	106	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
Booth Fish.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Brook R.T.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Brook U.	80	80	80	80
Bruno Term.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Butte Cop. etc.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Butte & Sup.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cal Mining.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Can Pacific.	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Can Petrol.	19	19	19	19
*Ct Leather.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cer de Pas.	4	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	57	57	57	57
CME St. P. pf.	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
CME St. P. pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2
Chi R. & Pac. pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Chi R. & Pac. pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Chino Cop.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
CCC & St. L.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Col Fuel.	47	46	46	46
Col Gas & El.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cons Can.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Cons Prod.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Cruc Steel.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cuban Sug.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Del & Lac.	162	162	162	162
Domes Min.	74	74	74	74
Elkhorn.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Erie.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	33	33	33	33
Erie 2d pf.	23	23	23	23
Fisher Body pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Gas W & W.	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gen Electric.	146 1/2	146 1/2	145	145
Gen Motors.	157	157	156 1/2	156 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Harv of N.J.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Harv Cor.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Hes & Bar.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ill Central.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Inspiration.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	101	101	101	101
In Nickel Co.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
In Paper.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Kan City So.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kenne Cop.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lack Steel.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Laclede Gas.	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Max Motor.	30	30	27	27
Maxwell 1 pf.	55	55 1/2	55	55
Maxwell 2 pf.	22	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
May Co.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mex Petrol.	100 1/2	101 1/2	99	99 1/2
Mex Pet pf.	96	96	96	96
Miami.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Midvale St.	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
MSP & SSM.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
M & S L New.	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Mo K & T.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo Pacific.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Mo Pac wif.	56	56	56	56
Nat C & C.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Nat Enamel.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
NRM 2d pf.	54	54	54	54
Nevada Cons.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
NY Central.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
NY N H & H.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
NY N H & H.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
O Cities Gas.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ont Silver.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
O & W.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Penna.	44	44	44	44
Peoples Gas.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pere Mar.	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Pere M 2d pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Phila Co.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pierce Ar. w.	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
*Pitts Coal.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
P & W Va.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pressed St.	67	67	67	67
Pullman.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Ray Con.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Reading.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Repub I & S.	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rumely.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rumely pf.	41	41	41	41
Ry Steel Sp.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Seab A L.	74	74	74	74
Seab A L pf.	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Sinclair Oil.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
So Pacific.	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
So Ry.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
So Ry pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
St. L. & S. F.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
St. Mill.	110	110	110	110
Studebaker.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Tenn Cop.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Texas Co.	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
TS & L Wpt.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

BIG BALANCE FOR
HIDE & LEATHER

BOSTON, Mass.—In its fiscal year to June 30, the American Hide & Leather Co. accumulated the largest balance of net profits of any 12 months in its history. There are reasons to believe that the surplus for the \$12,500,000 preferred, above interest, sinking funds and war taxes, will be between 15 per cent and 17 per cent. The earnings for the June quarter will make a very favorable showing. The May earnings being the largest of any month in the company's history. American Hide & Leather has reduced its floating debt to less than \$2,500,000, which compares with a high point last fall of \$5,100,000.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
July	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Aug.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Oct.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Dec.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Jan.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
May	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

Spots 32.80, up

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE GENERAL NEWS

BRITISH TEXTILE
SYSTEM SUCCESS

Secret of Cotton Control Board
Is Found in the Safeguarding
of Industry at a Time of
Great National Stress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England (June 17)—The new scheme of restricted production has now been in operation a week and in two respects it has been slightly modified. The original proposal in regard to spinners on Surat or waste, and manufacturers on the cloth, was that not more than 80 per cent of their machinery should be run. Now, however, they may run the full 100 per cent, which formerly could only be done by special license, and at the same time the levies for running above 80 per cent of spindles have been reduced. They now stand at 1/2 of a penny, instead of at a penny in the case of mills running a full week of 55 1/2 hours, and 5-16 of a penny instead of a halfpenny in the case of mills running a 40 hours week.

The other modification of the scheme concerns the operatives and relates to the system of unemployment. The proposal was that, after June 10, the proportion of operatives who were not required should be permanently discharged by their employers and thrown on the funds of the Control Board. This proposal has roused such a storm of protest among the workpeople that the board has had to postpone the operation of this part of the scheme for six weeks. In the meantime operatives will be employed in rotation, as under former orders of the board. They are strongly protesting against the abrogation of this rota system and, whatever alternative may be devised, it seems most unlikely that the board's original project will be carried into effect. The operatives claim that the burden of unemployment should be shared; the opposing view is that the abolition of the rota system would mean continuous employment for the more efficient workers.

The Board of Trade has decided that the Control Board shall act as an advisory committee on the cotton trade during the war period and as a step to this end the board has been enlarged. Sir Charles Macara, in a letter to the Cotton Factory Times has proposed that the board should become a permanent institution. He says: "Here we have the principle at work which for years I have so strongly advocated and which was embodied by government sanction in the Industrial Council—the principle of a tribunal, representing all classes in an industry and charged with the responsibility of watching the interests of all employers and employees. In the industry, the secret of the noteworthy success of the Cotton Control Board in the primary duty for which it was called into existence—the safeguarding of the great cotton industry in this country in this time of national stress and strain—is in placing the whole responsibility on the shoulders of those who have eminent qualifications for the work, and in whom the representatives of all branches in the industry have every confidence—I do not propose to interfere in any way with our control organizations. They will continue, I hope, to serve a good purpose in watching the interest of our industry in all departments. But the Cotton Control Board has taught us a valuable lesson for the future. To my thinking, it will be a great mistake if we allow that board to dissolve when the war is over. We do not desire government control one day longer than is absolutely necessary, but the composition of that body is such as might bring more peace and greater prosperity to the cotton trade in years to come—an advisory body which shall be able to speak for the whole industry, which shall possess the full confidence of all the interested parties and to which any dispute between the organizations directly concerned with one class of operatives or one branch of the industry may appeal as to an independent tribunal for an award on any question which might threaten trouble. We must never lose sight of the important fact that a quarrel in one section of the trade will almost immediately affect every other department of the trade. This danger demands a unity of control. I have followed closely the work of the Cotton Control Board and I claim that it has brought the employers and operatives together as no other organization has done. We were, perhaps, a little suspicious of it at first, but the longer our acquaintance the firmer is our confidence in the ability of its members to carry us successfully over our present difficulties, and when freed of its responsibility to government I maintain that industry generally would gain immensely if it were to retain such an institution as the Industrial Council of the Cotton Trade, with the power to enforce upon the whole industry any decision reached by three-quarters of the representatives of capital and labor in that industry—a mode of procedure recommended by the Industrial Council in 1912."

There can be no question that the Control Board has been a great success. It has prevented collapse and chaos which seriously threatened more than once and has spread the burdens of the time very much more evenly than would have been the case had matters been allowed to go on in the normal way. It is certainly probable that some sort of Industrial Council will be set up in the cotton industry after the war, indeed, tentative steps have been taken with a view to establishing organizations on the lines recommended by the Whitely Committee. In considering this subject it is necessary, however, not

to press the analogy of the Cotton Control Board too far; and it is this which Sir Charles Macara seems to do. It must be remembered that the Control Board is armed by the government with most drastic powers. It can enforce its decrees by the Defense of the Realm Act. While it is true that there has been a pretty general agreement that its decisions have really represented the best course in the various circumstances with which it has had to cope, it does not follow that, in normal times, the various parties in the industry would so readily acquiesce in such drastic interference with their life and work. The Control Board is an autocrat and, in the circumstances, necessarily so; but it by no means follows that because an industry will consent to live under an autocrat in time of war it would be willing to do so in time of peace. Sir Charles seems clearly to foreshadow a board which would have some measure of power to enforce compulsory arbitration awards, a thing which has never been popular in the industry, and to which the trade unions would certainly refuse to be parties.

The British Cotton Growing Association has received reports from West Africa to the effect that large quantities of seed cotton are being bought in the local markets for the native weaving industry, which has received a big impetus on account of the high price of European cotton goods. Even in the Southern Provinces, where the industry had become practically extinct, large quantities of cotton are being used for making native cloths. The local demand has greatly affected the association's purchases this year, and in addition the crop is a short one, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions during the growing period. The purchases of cotton in Lagos to May 25 amounted to 2074 bales as compared with 6379 for the corresponding period of last year, 7846 for 1916, and 2656 for 1915. The crop of long-staple American cotton grown in the Zaria district under the direction of the government Agricultural Department is now almost all bought, and the association's purchases amount to over 800 bales as compared with 462 last year. A good deal of this cotton has also been used locally and there is every reason to believe that the cultivation of this type in northern Nigeria will continue rapidly to increase.

During the past week the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the position of the textile trades after the war has reported. It recommends that every possible effort should be made to secure a more extended growth of cotton within the British Empire. To this end a standing advisory committee should be appointed including representatives of the governments of Egypt, India and the colonies and dependencies concerned, the interested trades in the United Kingdom and India, the British Cotton Growing Association, the Imperial Institute, and "at least one botanist who has devoted special attention to the growth of cotton." It is proposed that the duty of this committee should be to investigate in all its bearings the question of increasing the supply of cotton within the British Empire, to act as a clearing house of information, and generally to assist and advise the governments concerned. It is also proposed that representations should be made to the Secretary of State for India urging upon him the need for the immediate acceleration and extension of the "excellent work" in connection with cotton growing which has already been taken in hand by the Indian Agricultural Department. The governments of Egypt and the Sudan should also be moved to take steps to increase the growth of cotton within their territories. The report also deals with "key" industries touching the textile trades and recommends that steps should immediately be taken to insure the establishment and maintenance of the manufacture of dye materials and knitting needles in Britain on a secure basis. "In order, as speedily as possible, to make the textile industries independent of the foreign sources of supply."

The cotton trade opposition has not succeeded to any appreciable extent in regard to the Education Bill. The clause raising the school age to 14, below which there must be no exemptions of any kind whatever, passed the House of Commons without a division, and the only concessions secured was that continuation education above the age of 14 for 320 hours per year should not extend at once to 18 years of age, but only to 16 years. The 18-years limit is postponed for seven years.

DIVIDENDS

The Consolidation Coal Company of Baltimore has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable July 31 to holders of record July 20.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable August 1 to holders of record July 20.

The Crocker Wheeler Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent on the common stock payable July 15.

The directors of Burns Brothers, Inc., have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock. The common stock is payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1 and the preferred will be paid Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

TEXAS STEEL COMPANY

RUSK, Tex.—The Texas Steel Company, which purchased the iron furnace and foundry here from the state a few months ago, will soon finish the rehabilitation of the plant and place it in operation. It will soon begin the construction of a large iron and steel plant at Beaumont.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany—Charles Snow of Smith Herrick Shoe Co.; Essex.

Allentown, Pa.—H. H. and J. L. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.

Allentown, Pa.—O. N. Claus; U. S.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quri of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S.

Atlanta, Ga.—A. P. Brown; U. S.

Atlanta, Ga.—Mark Edison; U. S.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. L. Schell, of Carlton Shoe & Clothing Co.; Essex.

Augusta, Ga.—Frank Steelings of Nickerson Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore—E. R. Meyers of D. Meyers & Son; U. S.

Baltimore—J. H. Klunk; Essex.

Baltimore—James Daniel of J. Danford & Co.; Adams.

Baltimore—N. Schenthal, of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; Tour.

Baltimore—O. S. Anderson, of the Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore—S. C. Adler of Cohen Adler Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore—S. C. Adler & G. H. Plowman of Frank & Adler; Brunswick.

Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.

Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—Clyde C. Emerich; U. S.

Buffalo—E. R. Meyer, of G. E. Thine & Co. Buffalo; A. G. Fox of George W. Farnham Co.; Adams.

Charleston, S. C.—W. F. Livingston; U. S.

Charlottesville, Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.

Chicago—A. Gilblom, of H. Klein & Co.; U. S.

Chicago—C. E. Corser and W. J. Corbett, of C. N. Marks; Thorn.

Chicago—Mr. Weinstein, of Weinstein & Cooper; U. S.

Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of The Culter Seip Co.; U. S.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez of Rulobla & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Cincinnati—Jacob Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati—Thomas McHugh; Avery.

Cleveland—C. F. Wentzell, of United States Rubber Co.; Adams & Ford Division; U. S.

Cleveland—C. K. Chisholm, of Chisholm Boot Shop; Tour.

Cleveland—M. Krohnholz; U. S.

Dallas, Tex.—F. A. Brown; U. S.

Dallas, Tex.—L. W. Volk, of Volk Bros.; Essex.

Detroit, Mich.—Edward C. Snell & H. P. Minnell; U. S.

Detroit, Mich.—K. Fishman of B. Marx & Son; U. S.

El Paso, Tex.—N. C. M. Owens; U. S.

El Paso, Tex.—W. L. Shelby of Shelby Shoe Co.; U. S.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson of Rindge Kalmbach & Logie Co.; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. Garcia & A. Iglesias; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. del Carro; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. Vega of Vega & Co.; U. S.

Lenox.

Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Ramon Abadin & Co.; U. S.

Indianapolis—J. S. Glasser; U. S.

Indianapolis—Thomas E. Welsh; U. S.

Jacksonville, Fla.—J. Jordan; U. S.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Morris Baker; U. S.

Jacksonville, Fla.—R. R. Wilkinson of Cohen Bros.; Essex.

Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie & F. M. Haynes of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.

Lancaster, Pa.—D. Bork; U. S.

Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson, of Long & Davidson; Cottage Farm Hotel, Winthrop.

Los Angeles—C. H. Baker; Tour.

Louisville, Ky.—Rex Schuler of J. J. Schuler Shoes Co.; Tour.

Memphis, Tenn.—John H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co.; U. S.

Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; U. S.

Meriden, Conn.—A. P. Hagner of Morse Shoe Co.; U. S.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. H. Pratt, of Beals Torrey Shoe Co.; 40 Sea Street, North Weymouth.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Colbert of Savage Factories; U. S.

Montreal, Can.—Nathan Cummings, of Nathan Cummings Shoe Co.; Essex.

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—R. M. Benson; U. S.

New Britain, Conn.—Charles Morse; U. S.

New Haven, Conn.—J. A. Sprague; U. S.

New York—J. A. Jewell of A. Bates & Co.; Parker.

New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street.

Omaha, Neb.—C. S. and M. G. Hayward, of Hayward Bros.; U. S.

Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.

Philadelphia—Chas. Friedman of Central Shoe Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia—F. H. Jantzen, of Jantzen Shoe Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—J. G. Grieb, of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.

Philadelphia—J. G. Asay, of Asay Shoe Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—L. Weinstein, of Weinstein & Shuber; U. S.

Philadelphia—R. E. Tubman, of R. E. Tubman Shoe Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins Jr., of Turner Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe, of Munroe Bros.; U. S.

Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris, of Weimer & Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln Street.

Pittsburgh—Charles Friedberg of The Penn. Shoe Co.

Pittsburgh—C. St. Newell, of Newell & Snider; U. S.

Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kaufman Department Store; Essex.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall, of F. C. McDougall & Co.; Adams.

Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Purcell, of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.

Rochester, N. Y.—F. P. Landy and W. H. Porter, of L. P. Ross Co.

Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.

Rosario, Va.—W. Lee Brand, of Brand Shoe Co.

Rochford, Ill.—C. W. Smith of C. W. Smith & Son; U. S.

Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metzger Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.

San Francisco—H. M. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.

San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.

Savannah, Ga.—P. R. Morrison; U. S.

Scranton, Pa.—M. Temko, of Temko Shoe Co.; U. S.

Scranton, Pa.—M. D. Brandwene, of Scranton Shoe & Leather Co.; U. S.

Scranton, Pa.—Thomas of Clark Bros.; U. S.

Sioux City, Ia.—Joseph Limoges; U. S.

St. Joseph, Mo.—M. G. Davis, of Noyes, Norman & Co.; U. S.

St. Louis—L. Mathis; U. S.

St. Louis—J. J. Sinschbrenner; Essex.

Syracuse, N. Y.—L. W. Allen, of P. E. Allen & Son; U. S.

Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg, of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 147 Lincoln Street.

Toledo—J. P. Cummins, of R. H. Lane & Co.; U. S.

Washington, D. C.—J. G. Kocherscheidt of Goldberger; U. S.

Washington, D. C.—G. Spitzer of S. Kahn Sons & Co.; U. S.

Waterville, Me.—J. A. Foster; U. S.

WESTERN WOOL IS
ARRIVING IN EAST

Mills Are Being Well Supplied,
and Spinners Are Receiving
Special Attention—Civilian
Trade Practically Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—L. H. Penwell's visit to Boston last week resulted in a ruling which is very welcome to the small dealers who handled old wools. Under this new regulation, which is as yet in the rough, these dealers may purchase, as has been their custom in former times, bulky, soiled and damaged wools, tags, ends, as well as bucks and black wools. A special license, however, is required for this, and dealers will not be allowed to trade among dealers, or mills among mills. Wools purchased under these conditions are to be offered to the government (when grading is completed) in 10,000-pound lots of carbinized and scoured grades or in the grease. The latter would include fine and half-blood wools, three-eighths and quarter-blood wools, 1 1/2, black and bucks are offered, 25,000-pound lots or more are desired.

The wool division of the War Industrial Board, of which Mr. Penwell is the chairman, expects soon to establish a branch office with Eisemann Bros., at 198 Summer Street.

New wools are arriving from the West frequently and being graded and valued readily by those in charge of this branch of the work. The mills are being well supplied, also, in most cases, and spinners are receiving more attention as far as supplies needed for their branch of the trade are concerned. A feeling exists that there is a great deal of the government business on work for the army and navy that has not been distributed yet, and some were considerably surprised at the percentage of machinery still idle in the mills when the last census was taken recently.

England, in addition to the Australian clips, has purchased those of New Zealand until a year after the war at the same price as was paid last year and the year before. By securing that of Ireland as well, England thus possesses four-fifths of the world's wool. The season at South Africa is practically closed for the present, that section having very nearly disposed of the summer clip.

It seems well for this country to consider developments that are being worked out in England regarding the standardization of cloth for the civilian trade and conjecture as to whether America will follow a somewhat similar plan if prices for regular civilian goods on this market reach such heights as they have reached in England when the step taken as mentioned above became necessary.

Among the list of distributing centers for the new clip wools, Sioux City, Ia., has been added, making, with Minneapolis and Kansas City, the three important concentration points beyond Chicago.

No spring openings for 1919 are looked for this month and possibly no piece goods at all will be shown. The trade in the men's and women's wear branches is going along in practically the same channels as before. Several of the mills that formerly worked exclusively on men's goods are now making dress goods wherever the machinery is suitable.

There is greater activity at the South American markets where Spain and Italy have entered into more animated buying. This has caused a stiffening of prices, but American buyers have found it fairly profitable to operate there. Since the export tax was reduced, a little better margin of profit can be made with judicious buying, even with the government option in force.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS, MEXICO LINES	1918	1917
Gross income	\$548,769	\$513,817
Net after deduct	157,568	199,584
From Jan. 1—		
Gross income	\$3,165,638	\$2,719,723
Net after deduct	822,191	732,241
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH	1918	1917
Fourth week June	\$126,242	\$140,318
Month of June	1,857,646	2,062,968
From Jan. 1—	8,195,501	1,226,547

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today are:

	1918	1917
Exchange	\$50,420,770	\$44,162,754
Balance	5,400,565	6,443,100

The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is \$59,258.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 99 3/4 unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 48 13-16 unchanged.

OIL FIELDS OF
WESTERN ONTARIO

District Which Some Time Ago
Was One of the Greatest Oil
Centers Is Now "Coming Into
Its Own Again"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Oil booms and oil developments may to many seem synonymous terms. To Western Ontario the two terms are in no way correlated. Back in the old days when Western Ontario passed through the days of the oil booms—the days when Petrolia and Bothwell fields were discovered, when London was the center of the oil refining industry and when an oil well was nothing unless a 500-barrel-a-day gusher—the terms were synonymous, but times have vastly changed and it is now a series of oil developments and not booms which is engaging national and international attention.

Strange as it may seem to those whose knowledge of oil may have been gleaned from prospectuses, Western Ontario has been one of the greatest of all great oil fields discovered in the Nineteenth or Twentieth Centuries; yet such is the case. Western Ontario oil fields owe their greatness not so much to the actual production of the crude petroleum they represent, as to the oil men who have been cradled with the clank and the pull of the wooden pump chains in the derrick-straddled fields and towns of the district. The Western Ontario oil fields have produced more drillers than any other field in America. The oil pioneers, men who have dressed tools in Western Ontario or have drilled in the old, established fields of this district, are now or have been uncovering the black gold in far-away Borneo, Burma, Persia, Russia, India, Mesopotamia and countless fields all over the world.

War conditions and the demand for all manner of oils raised to its zenith by the ever increasing number of "gas" driven vehicles and motors, has brought Western Ontario back to its own as an oil center.

The Glencoe field development has been spread into Mosa and Exford townships of the county of Middlesex and drilling for further fields is continuous. In this field, as is the case in practically every new center in Western Ontario at present, there is an absolute lack of "wildcatter." True, many leases have been taken on speculation, but the cost of a well is almost prohibitive and the big companies alone have the necessary capital. Hence it is that although farmers who a few years ago were rated as comparatively poor have now jumped into the wealthy class through the royalties on the oil which has been all unknowingly stored in nature's reservoirs beneath their pastures and grain fields, there is an absence of speculation.

An entirely different field, geologically speaking, is that in the Dover section. There is another feature which makes the Dover field different from that at Glencoe. While the wells which have "come in" in the latter place are nothing extraordinary in the way of flow, the "big strike" made at Dover in May was possibly the biggest in Canada since the start of the Tilbury oil boom 12 years and more ago. The flow of No. 7 well of the Union Natural Gas Company is estimated at 500 barrels per day.

Well No. 7 is the culmination of a series of events which began in 1917, was started two years ago. In May, 1917, gas was struck in the Trenton limestone formation at a depth of 3163 feet. This well had an estimated flow of 5,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Within six months this well had turned into an oil producer as well. Unlike the Tilbury wells, this gasser-oiler has maintained a steady flow.

The big gasser started a drilling rush in the district which has for the most part proved fruitless and has substantiated the theory that the Dover well was in a "pocket" for No. 7 well is just 700 feet north of No. 1, and is surrounded to the east, south and west by "dry holes." As has been mentioned the strikes here have been made in the Trenton limestone, a most productive oil formation, but the Dover wells are the first in Ontario to have been drilled into the Trenton rock. It is generally believed that deep drilling will result all over the province now that such a successful find has been made. Large portions of the province, the Trenton rock is much nearer the surface than at Dover, but it takes approximately 3000 feet of drilling to reach it here. The larger portion of southwestern Ontario is underlain by Trenton rock and although many unsuccessful wells have been bored into it, it cannot be said that it has been given a fair and exhaustive test.

Jumping to the east away from the Petrolia-Tilbury-Dover-Bothwell-Glencoe fields, which might well be said to be geologically, geographically though not geologically, as in the case of the Dover field as opposed to the others, comes the new Rockwood field near Guelph, Rockwood bids fair to produce much oil. For some time now there have been reports of oil and the pertinent fact that the Imperial Oil Company of Canada has secured leases on 20,000 acres of land around Rockwood is one of the best indications of how these rumors are regarded by the experts.

The newest of Western Ontario oil developments are those being carried on at Hepworth, in the vicinity of Warton. The test wells which are being sunk here are down to a considerable depth, and are expected to show the "oil spots" before long.

The Hepworth drilling is a follow-

DELAY IN AIRPLANE
PLANT DESCRIBED

Former Curtiss Employee Gives
More Details of What He
Saw in Buffalo—Holding
Up Work Seemed Intentional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. G. Huntley, the former employee at the Curtiss aeroplane plant at Buffalo, N. Y., several of whose letters relative to conditions there during parts of February and April of this year have appeared in these columns, has written this bureau further of what looked to him to be conditions of intentional delay. These, he said, occurred in his own work, and finally led him to give up his position. Mr. Huntley, now in Idaho, wrote:

"To show you how determined someone was that work should be retarded as much as possible, I must tell you how it went with Body No. 23, for this is the number of the body on which I worked much of the time I was in the plant." Mr. Huntley was working on bodies for battle planes, he wrote previously.

"We had a good crew of 12 men, some cabinet-makers, some wood carvers and several house carpenters. Nearly all the crew were accustomed to using tools. There were some young boys in this department who were not only taking their first lessons in boat-building but also were taking their first lessons in using edged tools. We had one young man of this sort in our crew. All the others were skilled workmen of some sort."

"Well, Boat No. 23 sailed right along; in fact, it was several days ahead of some others that were started at the same time. Then our foreman was instructed by someone presumably higher in command to cut down his crew. We still went on with our crew down to five men. Then it was that material was denied us to work with, and with plenty of it in sight, and with absolutely no reason why we should not have it. Finally the material was given to us. Then was the time when I was informed that work which I had done some days before, and which had been carefully inspected and accepted, must be torn out, as the material used in it was too heavy, they said. I had already torn out the same work some days before because the material was too light."

"This was the last straw. I could stand it no longer and immediately handed in my time. Within two hours time my wages were raised as an inducement for me to stay until I might be in better humor. I stayed in the plant for three days after handing in my time, and during those three days no inspector came near me nor my work. The end of the story of Boat No. 23."

NATURAL GAS AND
TILE MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CHATHAM, Ont.—The Western Ontario Clay Workers, meeting in convention in this city, expressed themselves as being strongly of the opinion that the order of the Ontario and Municipal Railway Board conserving natural gas for domestic use, is entirely out of accord with the win-the-war policy. Seventy-six per cent of the tile manufacturing plants, they pointed out, use natural gas for fuel, and if these are forced to close on account of the shutting off of their supply, food production will suffer keenly within the next few years. Drained land, they argued, will produce, at present prices, \$41.13 worth more food to the acre than untilled land. The output of the Western Canada tile-making plants is 31,000,000 feet of four-inch tile per year, which would be sufficient to drain 50,000 acres of land. There are nearly 10,000,000 acres (half of which are unproductive marsh land), in Ontario that need tilling, according to the government bulletin on farm drainage, and in view of these conditions they contended that the manufacture of tile should be increased rather than diminished. Based upon 1918 prices, it will be seen, that the total output of these plants would make possible an increased yearly production of foods to the value of \$2,056,500.

"The amount of gas used by these plants would supply 3000 families with fuel, and the clay workers suggest that it would be profitable for the government to reserve the natural gas for the manufacturers of tile and replace it with coal for the private consumer. Calculating that 20,000 tons of coal would be sufficient for 3000 consumers, and that this coal could be purchased in the United States at \$10 a ton and that the farmer in turn could sell his increase in the American market for \$2,056,500, there would be a balance of trade in Canada's favor of \$1,856,500. Immediate steps will be taken to have the order modified or rescinded altogether."

A FINANCIAL ISSUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, Ont.—Directors of the London and Lake Erie Railway company have declined the offer of the city of London and the township of Westminster to pay \$271,000 for its line from London to Port Stanley. The announcement has been made that the company will sell the road at the highest scrap value, offers on that basis having been received which, it is claimed by the company, far exceed the city's offer. Residents of the townships through which the radial passes, are making every effort to keep the road going. The financial prospects, however, since the city of London electrified the London and Port Stanley Railway which has the same two termini, are so indifferent that the directors say they cannot longer operate.

Van Cleave Saw Mill Company
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
to the Trade

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timbers

Transit Cars or Mill Shipment

BOSTON SHOWING TRUANCY DECREASE

Notwithstanding War Conditions and Tendency Toward Juvenile Delinquency, There Is Less Amount Than Normally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Unlike the experience of most cities in the United States and probably in Europe, juvenile delinquency in Boston during the war has decreased. Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, retiring superintendent of schools, said today. He attributes it first to the various specialized schools which with their programs adapted to the particular needs of children hold them in school and under school influence as they were not held previous to the organization of such schools. The compulsory continuation school which practically raises the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years is another, and the strict enforcement of school attendance is a third reason given.

"The 50 or more prevocational classes and other special types of education have solved the problem of truancy, just as 20,000 home and park gardens for children under school supervision, have solved the problem of vandalism," Dr. Dyer said. Not one of these prevocational classes or gardens having existed six years ago when Dr. Dyer came to Boston, these are in reality one of his definite contributions to the city's educational program. Both ideas were announced in advance of his coming as ideas of his which he hoped would be expected to advance in Boston but he went so quietly about it and so liberally gave to others the credit for what was done, few have realized what a big work he was accomplishing, and in the face of opposition that would have discouraged many.

The old Parental School has been abandoned and all the truants and incorrigibles are now collected in one disciplinary class which on a recent day numbered 14 pupils "belonging" to the school, an average number. All the others are to be found busily interested in some form of educational work, most of them striving to win their graduation diplomas and many of them intending to go on to high school.

A large number of these children are in the 50 and more prevocational classes. These are chiefly boys and girls to whom books as an abstract proposition do not appeal and having little else to do formerly got into mischief. The others are in "special" classes organized for subnormal children. There are 70 such classes scattered over the city and three large centers where entire buildings are devoted to the industrial training of the older pupils who are "graduates" from the special classes. An "after-care" teacher sees that these children connect with an occupation and are followed afterward by her to see that all that they need is done for them. The value of this work is emphasized in a letter by Miss Grace T. Blanchard, in charge of the girls at the continuation school.

In the last two years, Miss Blanchard wrote, a good number of undesirable girls had come under her observation, but never one of them was a pupil of the special classes. She considers this a matter of great importance as there are at present so many opportunities for children, who have not great self-control, to go astray. It proves, she said, that the work is directed so forcefully that the girls do not become a public charge while the excellent follow-up work is responsible for the right living of young girls who leave school to go to work.

Equal attention has been given by Dr. Dyer to secondary school students with special needs. Vocational art students train at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts at public expense. Outside study of music is given high school credit. Seven high schools offer industrial courses for boys and one is to offer agriculture in the autumn. Eleven schools give hundreds of girls training in salesmanship, a clerical school has been established for girls, and so on.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Prothero, M. P., president of the Board of Agriculture, recently received a deputation from the Mansion House conference of the Land Settlement League. The deputation was introduced by Brigadier-General Colvin, M. P., and included Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, Mr. A. F. Houlder, Mr. David Fell (chairman of the conference), and Mr. Herbert Easton.

The report presented by Sir William Dunn, president of the league, recommended that the government should at once enter into negotiations with the dominion governments for the settlement within the Empire of former service men and their dependents who might wish to emigrate, and that they should be given every encouragement and opportunity to remain within the British dominions. The report also recommended legislation to empower the government, either directly or through the county councils or public utility societies, to acquire suitable lands for settlement on a reasonable basis in the tract and its relation to the "new agriculture" is responsible for a book by him called, "Power and the Plow." In the organization of the National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Training he has been prominent, as also in the American Association of Agricultural Engineers.

tural or credit banks, colleges, training farms and county community settlements, together with central and distribution depots was also advocated, and the housing of agricultural laborers where practicable, by the utilization of war materiel, such as huts, timber and so forth, and the establishment of a land department under a responsible minister.

Mr. Easton, the honorable secretary of the league, said that he hoped the government would take heed of the warning given to the Empire by Lord Selborne, and that without further delay they would agree that the whole question of the settlement on the land for former service men (including the mercantile marine) should form part and parcel of its war policy, and he urged immediate action to secure homes and stable holdings. They all welcomed, he said, the promise of plots of land made by Lord French to the young men in Ireland, provided they joined up, but if these gifts were to be made to those who hitherto had not taken part in the struggle for the world's freedom and liberty, they should be doubly assured to all who had done so.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Cleveland Abbe, Jr., whose dismissal from the United States Government service has been announced, has been editor of the Monthly Weather Review since June, 1915, prior to which date he was an associate in bringing out this record of the work of one of the important agencies of the federal government. Like his eminent father, Cleveland Abbe, he is a trained meteorologist, with a thorough training in several of the natural sciences, gained at Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities, in the United States, and at the Imperial University, Vienna. He married in Germany, his wife having been a resident of Brunswick. The charge against him is "well-known sympathy for the Imperial German Government." His earlier career was devoted to exposition of the theories and facts of geology, the years from 1894, when he was of the faculty of Columbia University, Washington, until he joined the Weather Bureau, in 1905, being given over (other to teaching or to work with state or federal geological surveys. Professor Abbe denies disloyalty to the United States, and appeals for a hearing as to the justice of his dismissal.

Julius H. Frantz of Columbus, O., who is to be Fuel Administrator for that State, is president of the North American Steamship Company. He is also a vice-president of the Ohio Manufacturers Association, and a prominent official of the Columbus Iron & Steel Company. His knowledge of the part which fuel supply plays in industry and in domestic economy is of a kind gained at first hand, and he has proved his administrative ability in carrying through an agreed-upon policy. Moreover, he comes to the chief post on the fuel commission after experience on its advisory committee since the state commission was created.

Frank McIntyre, Major-General, U. S. A., who has been chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs since 1912, and who joined that important department of the service in 1905, is to become chief assistant of General March, Chief of Staff. His tested administrative ability in the insular bureau with supervision of the far-flung work of the army in the Pacific and in West Indian waters, has not been found wanting during the vast expansion of the army since April, 1917. Quite naturally General March wishes him near him now. General McIntyre is an Alabamian, who, prior to going to West Point, studied at the University of Alabama. He graduated from the national military academy in 1889, and returned there in 1890-94 to teach. His pre-Spanish war experiences were in the infantry arm of the service. During the Spanish-American War he served in Porto Rico and in the Philippines.

Brigadier-General de la Blaquiere Radcliffe, D. S. O., recently succeeded Sir Frederick Maurice as director of military operations at the British War Office. General Radcliffe, like his father, who is a Crimea and Indian mutiny veteran, entered the army as a professional, and first saw active service in South Africa, where he was mentioned in despatches. At the outbreak of the present war General Radcliffe accompanied the first expeditionary force to France as a general staff officer of the second grade. He served in France until last year, and during that time was twice promoted, and received the D. S. O., and the Legion of Honor. During the latter part of his time in France, General Radcliffe was attached to the Canadian Army Corps.

Edward Aloysius Rumely, who has been arrested on a charge of perjury, by federal officials in New York City, for alleged deception in reporting on the ownership of the Evening Mail, which the government has cause for believing to have been financed by the German Government, is a manufacturer, educator, and promoter of "enterprises." He was born and grew up in Indiana, and was educated at the University of Notre Dame at Notre Dame, Ind., and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he received the degree of M. D. At LaPorte, Ind., where he lived until he arrived in New York to purchase and administer the Evening Mail, he was an important factor in a large manufacturing establishment noted for its output of plows, tractors, and other agricultural implements; and his interest in the tractor and its relation to the "new agriculture" is responsible for a book by him called, "Power and the Plow." In the organization of the National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Training he has been prominent, as also in the American Association of Agricultural Engineers.

PRESIDENT WIRES ADVERTISING MEN

Convention at San Francisco Told by Mr. Wilson of Help Given by Their Members in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The second day's business session of the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World included several of the most important addresses of the week's program. A telegram read from President Wilson recognized "how squarely and spontaneously the advertising men of the country have stood behind the war," and bore witness to "the service which advertising has rendered in the direct prosecution of the war through the sale of Liberty Bonds and many other forms of service."

Ralph Merritt, of San Francisco, United States Food Administrator for California, substituting for Herbert Hoover, was an ovation worthy of his chief. He paid a warm tribute to the press for its aid in popularizing conservation, pledged the suppression of food profiteers, got repeated cheers by his recital of "the cooperation of 6,000,000 farms and 20,000,000 households," which enabled America to send 170,000,000 bushels of wheat in one year to feed its allies, and to multiply pork and beef shipments fivefold since the United States entered the war.

Many other addresses were made and much business was transacted in departmental sessions.

SOCIALISTS STATE POLICY IN ITALY

Union Declares for Vigorous Pro-War Policy—Defines Line of Action in Manifesto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The governing body of the Italian Socialist Union, which represents Socialists of different schools—Reformist and other—who are agreed in supporting a vigorous pro-war policy, has issued a manifesto defining the line of action which the union intends to follow. The manifesto affirms that the union adheres to the Socialist teaching concerning capital and the need for the socialization of means of production. It affirms, however, that it does not consider its mission is confined to the emancipation of the working classes, and the abolition of a capitalist regime; these it considers only as a means to securing freedom, justice and progress. The class struggle in the field of economics must not lead to the idea that the concept of a motherland has been superseded; this they wish to see more and more identified with the nation. They wish the nation to be free from outside domination and free to order its own affairs in the way best suited to it. It is only, the manifesto declares, by coming to an understanding with free and independent nations that they consider the realization of the International to be possible.

It claims for the men belonging to the union that from the most distinguished to the most obscure they had wished Italy to share in the conflict and in opposing the criminal attempt to enslave the free people by the feudal militarism of the autocratic states of Europe. The manifesto advocates a war policy which should not be carried out with restrictions on liberty likely to be harmful to the cause of the war, but with a helpful discipline. It asks for energetic reforms in the bureaucracy, the magistrature, the military commands, and the state organizations which, it says, are far from being in conformity with the needs of a democratic country which wishes to bring about its own renewal. It asks, further, that past wrongdoings shall be looked into and conscientiously judged without "preconceptions of hierarchical subordination," such as have prevented all the real facts of the sad story of Caporetto from becoming known, and for a reform of the censorship which shall allow the work of politicians and military leaders to be freely judged.

The manifesto states that they wish for an energetic war policy because that is the best way of hastening peace, and because their party is a party of peace, that is to say that of freedom and justice among the peoples, for it affirms there can be no peace where there are oppressors and oppressed. They do not wish for territorial expansion, the manifesto declares, and are as free from imperialist nationalism as from Leninist defeatism. They aim at the freedom of nations under the political forms they prefer, the freedom of the seas and of the straits, abolition of secret diplomacy, international justice, and the federation of free peoples, and it is with these aims, which have always been Socialist aims, that they take part in the war.

The union intends, it is stated, to carry out its activities in the way of social reorganization chiefly in the country. The present Parliament, it states, cannot be considered as the real expression of the Italy which works and fights, and is bringing about its own renewal. It will above all endeavor to prevent the conversion of working classes into "electoral clientèles" by means of corrupting propositions.

CHEMICAL PLANT MANAGER ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dr. Christian Stamm, manager of the Bayer Company's chemical plant here, has been arrested by a special agent of the Department of Justice on a presidential warrant issued following information obtained by the Providence bureau of the department. He is held at the

Central Police Station pending a hearing before the United States authorities.

The offices and rooms of Dr. Stamm who claims to be a citizen of Switzerland, were searched and a large number of documents and papers seized by the Department of Justice, following the arrest.

While the Department of Justice refuses to give out any information concerning the nature of the evidence or the charge or charges that will be placed against Dr. Stamm, it is said the arrest is regarded as highly important. It is said that Dr. Stamm was often seen in company with Walter and Wilhelm Forstner, both of whom were arrested in April on the charge of being dangerous alien enemies. The former is now at an internment camp in Georgia, while the latter is on a parole, which expires today.

The Bayer Company's business was taken over some time ago by the United States alien enemy property custodian, it being alleged that the company was a German-owned concern. The company has its main offices in New York and plants in other cities, where it engages in the manufacture and sale of drugs and chemicals.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Canadian Savings Stamps

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—Very welcome is the announcement of the government's decision to issue war savings stamps to the public. The old saying, that if you look after the pennies the pounds will look after themselves, is as true today as ever, but in these times of high prices there is a tendency to scorn the penny. Moreover, the accumulator of pennies has not had much encouragement from governments to persist in his petty thrift. The penny bank is a most useful institution for the inculcating of thrift in the young, and it is to be regretted that all our Canadian boys and girls have not its facilities in their schoolrooms and in all other places where the young do congregate. The thrift stamps the government is to issue will be within reach of everybody. It is expected that there will be a thrift stamp to match every coin. We know how intensely interested boys and girls be come in collecting postage stamps. As the motive for the collecting of thrift stamps is far stronger, the habit should at once become general. Even though the government gave no inducement in the way of interest, the fact that the stamps can be obtained for the small change of currency should itself cause a great drift of the odds and ends of pocket money and of tiny savings into the coffers of the government. The arrangement offers a facility where now it may be said there is none, and it is certain to make savers of many present wastrels.

A Year of the Bone-Dry Law

SIOUX FALLS, (S. D.) ARGUS-LEADER—After 12 full months of the bone-dry prohibition law in South Dakota, Sioux Falls, with its 30,000 population, is almost unanimous in its opinion that the law is a success. Among all today it would be next to impossible to find one who would not resent a suggestion that the city return to the régime of the saloon. Business has never been better in Sioux Falls. Buildings where saloons had been were quickly rented to useful business, labor engaged in brewery or saloon was absorbed as soon as released by them and industrially Sioux Falls promptly forgot that such a thing had ever existed in its midst and devoted its energies to expanding in any way compatible with the winning of the war.

United States War Medals

NEW YORK HERALD—In many quarters there is misapprehension regarding the design and manufacture of the awards for distinguished service to be bestowed by the United States Government. It has been said that the work has been commercialized because the designing and manufacturing of medals have been turned over to a business house. The fact is that of the several awards this criticism applies but to one, and even then it is a question if the criticism is justified. The Distinguished Service Cross was designed and modeled by members of the United States Engineers for camouflage—in other words by artists. The design was made by Captains Aymar Embury and Andre Smith. Both of these officers are well known in art circles. Captain Smith especially as an etcher whose work often has been in important exhibitions and is found in private and public collections. Private Gaetano Cecere made the model from the design. Private Cecere is a young sculptor who was graduated from the Beaux-Arts Free Studio in this city. The studio, directed by Lloyd Warren, is conducted by the National Sculpture Society and the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. Instruction is given there by leading sculptors. Just before he enlisted Mr. Cecere won a competition for a medal instituted by the Art in Trades Club. Copies of this medal are awarded annually by the School Art League to the pupils who stand first in art in the city's high schools. Since he went to war work by Mr. Cecere has been in exhibitions in this city. The Distinguished Service Medal was designed and modeled by the same men. It and the cross represent the work of individual artists who are thoroughly competent, and is there not something peculiarly appropriate in the fact that they are uniform in the military service of their country and in France? The dies were cut at the Philadelphia Mint.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Submarine O-1 was successfully launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard Tuesday afternoon. The launching was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, who lined the navy yard bridge and the Kittery shore.

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BACK BAY—To let 6-room furnished home; apartment for two months. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. ROBINSON, 88 Gainsborough Street, Suite 3. Telephone Back Bay 1913-W.

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TO LET—Fifty-acre, income producing property; 7-room furnished house; fruit, berries, grove; low rent; Kingston, Mass. Address C 48, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR RENT—Pleasant, cool three room furnished suite for August or longer if desired. Suite 21, 175 Hemenway St. Phone Back Bay 5124-S.

TO SUBLET at 28 Westland Ave., Suite 28-S, 2 rooms with bath and kitchenette; light, airy. Telephone Back Bay 5124-S.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—Oct 1, small house or apartment, furnished, near 20 miles from Jersey City; reasonable. C. H. BRIGGS JR., Lakewood, New Jersey. Box 309.

NAMING OF SQUARE STARTS CONTROVERSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Discussion as to whether the square at Grove Street and Park Avenue be named Flannagan Square or Danker Square, the subject of a special meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday night, was filled with insinuations by the Democratic members that religious and race prejudices were entering the question and denials by the Republicans.

The council failed to concur with the aldermen to refer the order relating to the naming of the square to the committee on streets. The council, by a vote of 15 to 4, insisted on its former action, which was to name the square Flannagan. As a result of the non-concurrence, a committee on conference will be appointed from the City Council, with the city government convenes Sept. 9, with a view of reaching an agreement on the naming of the square.

The names in question, Flannagan and Danker, are the former, Private Thomas Flannagan of the Emmet Guards, and the latter, the Rev. Walter S. Danker, both of whom fell in France.

BIG WHEAT ACREAGE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—State and government aid to the farmers of Western Kansas has been asked by these farmers, that a normal or even an increased acreage of wheat may be sown during the next fall. Governor Capper has been asked to call a special session of the Legislature to create a revolving fund for seed wheat, and to authorize the counties to extend their credit to the farmers. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, announced a call for the state board late last month to send a committee to Congress asking for some federal aid.

MECHANICS TO BE KEPT AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Agents of the building trades of Greater Boston and Quincy have voted to "keep mechanics under their jurisdiction away" from the work being done on the United States Government testing grounds at Scituate, following the decision of Major Lake that this work will be done under open shop conditions. Representatives of the union declare that it is not the intention of the trades to interfere in any way with the work at Scituate, but that they will refuse to assist in this work.

SUFFRAGE SUPPORT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A Wisconsin branch of the new National Party has been formed in Milwaukee. On the committee of five members named to draft a constitution and by-laws, there are three former Socialists who left the party because of its anti-ward stand. The organization has sent telegrams to Senators Lenroot and La Follette, urging them to support the federal suffrage amendment.

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MEN WANTED FOR SALESMEN on milk wagon. Apply BOLDEN S. 301 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.

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WANTED—An exp. nursery governess or mother's helper for two small children in city in far south, one who would appreciate good home and receive reasonable salary. Refs. required. Address G 34, Monitor Office, Boston.

LIBERTY SEALS for your letters here and over there; lady agents wanted everywhere; full sample, particulars 10 cents. N. Y. C. RILEY, 78 Portland St., Boston.

WANTED—A capable, general housework maid for 3 adults. Address with references P. O. Box 104, Arlington, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced general operator and mach. waver. REGENT MARINELLO SHOP, 6740 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SHOE SALESMAN wants high grade or medium grade line of shoes for Pacific Coast and Northwest. Denver and West preferred; now traveling in the mountain territory. Can give best of references. Address KAS, Monitor Office, Boston.

A BOSTON ARCHITECT and engineer of 30 years' business experience, desires to form a construction engineering department for manufacturing company, or an opportunity to assist in department now established. Address KAZ, Monitor Office, Boston.

CHAFFET—Married, white, mech. exp. in gasoline, steam, electricity, running and maintaining covering 15 yrs; driving ref. covering 12 yrs. P. S. MILLER, 1021 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN or responsible position New York preferred. Good record; past draft age, M38 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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WOMAN with several yrs. successful selling exp. in various high grade securities and insurance desires pos. where this exp. will prove helpful. P. S. MILLER, 1021 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, statistician, 10 years experience in insurance office, desires position offering opportunity for advancement. S. S. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Position as nursery governess or mother's helper; references furnished. Address Helen C. Davis, Dallas, Pa. R. F. D. No. 1.

SOPRANO SOLOIST would travel with good concert company; musical and vocal. E. C. NELSON, 37 Gould St., Toronto, Ont.

LADY with ability to write adv. copy would like position with agency. O-38 Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE RISE OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE

"The Rise of the Spanish Empire." By Roger Bigelow Merriman. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$7.50 net.

With the two volumes he offers to the public, entitled respectively "The Middle Ages" and "The Catholic Kings," Professor Merriman has completed the first half of his vast enterprise by bringing the history of the Spanish Empire up to the end of the reign of Ferdinand and the Catholic and to the advent of the House of Hapsburg in the person of Ferdinand's grandson, Charles the Fifth of Austria. It is Professor Merriman's purpose to trace the history of Spain up to the end of the rule of Charles the Fifth's successor, Philip the Second, at which period the Spanish Empire attained its greatest territorial extent, and the author promises two more volumes which are to complete this masterly historical work.

Professor Merriman has been content to leave to others the long period of "decline and fall" and has manifestly chosen to deal exclusively with Spain's period of greatness and power, a period which is one of the most fascinating fields that lie open to the historical student. In emphasizing that part of Spain's history that shows her as a great conquering and colonizing power Professor Merriman takes the more pleasure because, as he observes in his preface, there is a common tendency to regard Spain and Spanish administration as synonymous with inefficiency and decadence.

Professor Merriman prepares the reader for what in all probability will be a surprise: that of finding practically the whole of the first volume devoted to the medieval period. The surprise, however, is a happy one, for it is fully evident that the roots of the great empire of Ferdinand and Isabella reach far back into antiquity, and that a knowledge of the early stages of its development is indispensable to a real comprehension of what follows.

Upon a close scrutiny of the geographical aspect of the Iberian Peninsula Professor Merriman has based some of his most illuminating theories concerning the great empire of the Sixteenth Century. By bearing in mind the narrowness of the Straits of Gibraltar and the lofty mountain-barrier of the Pyrenees, which in the north shuts Spain off from the rest of Europe, Professor Merriman has come to a full realization of the intimate connection between Spain and Morocco. The various conquests of the Iberian peninsula during its early history, in turn by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians and the Romans, are shown by Professor Merriman to have been largely influenced by the national Spanish character, while the decisive event in medieval Spanish history, the great Moorish invasion of 711, explains more than anything else the special features which differentiate Spain and Portugal from the other European states. In the internal division of the peninsula, the tendency of each portion to live a life apart from the rest, Professor Merriman sees the key to many of the most difficult questions of the medieval period and also the fundamental explanation of the essentially decentralized character of the Spanish imperial administration which is responsible for some of Spain's most disastrous defeats.

Professor Merriman traces the effects of geographical and agricultural conditions to the constitutional, social and economic life of medieval and Sixteenth Century Spain. Difficulty of communication discouraged internal commerce, while excellent harbors afforded maritime intercourse with other lands. The unattractive, inhospitable interior made the early inhabitants perceive the advantages of a seaboard existence, the first step in their development as a great seafaring nation, and the age-long struggle against hostile conditions powerfully affected the character of the people and their fitness for the arduous task of building an empire. At the great crisis of her imperial career we see Spain, confronted by a bewildering array of irreconcilable opportunities and Professor Merriman attributes her most disastrous failures to her refusal to choose between them, to her heroic but misguided attempt to utilize them all.

To single out the best parts in so uniformly admirable a work as Professor Merriman's "Rise of the Spanish Empire" would be an unprofitable task and one best suited to mediocre minds, but readers will undoubtedly agree that Professor Merriman's volume on the "Middle Ages" is a truly dazzling performance, worthy to be classed with the works of the famous historians of the past.

Ardent sympathy with this subject, thorough understanding of the characters and motives of the rulers with whom he deals, tireless patience and energy in research, unwavering honesty are some of the traits whereby one may know the born historian. Professor Merriman has them all.

WAR PICTURES BY BRITISH ARTISTS

"British Artists at the Front." By C. R. W. Nevinson. Country Life, Ltd., and George Newnes, Ltd. London. 5s. net.

The publishers have made a good start with Mr. Nevinson's amazingly clever pictures in the first number of "British Artists at the Front," and they are to be congratulated upon the way in which the originals have been reproduced. Few painters, if any, could surpass the power which Mr. Nevinson has of imparting to others the feelings which he himself is expressing with such remarkable success. This power is displayed in a unique manner in the picture of "Sweeping Down Upon a Hostile Plane," which is now the property of the Imperial War Museum. Here Mr. Nevinson has succeeded in con-

veying to the beholder some of the thrill of triumph which the pilot must feel at this great moment, perhaps the most absorbingly dramatic in the progress of an air fight.

To anyone who is not wholly unimaginative he conveys a feeling of that passion which he himself has felt from the aeroplane. Looking at this particular picture gives one a new experience, for one feels as though one were gazing down from the stars and out of the empyrean upon the earth below, and one can understand how compelling must be the charm of aircraft. Without any exaggeration, one feels able to look down with the observer upon the lines below and to share his experiences and hopes amidst the puffs from "Archie's" shells. But it is not only in pictures of aeroplanes that this brilliant artist excels. He brings back to us the roads of France, pictures headquarters in their well-built dugout, or groups of soldiers, shell-torn trenches, and characteristic features of French landscape with the artistic quality of genius, a genius which finds expression in such a dramatic way as to mark his paintings as something quite apart from the stereotyped war picture to which we have so long been accustomed. Here we are face to face with actuality, and such compositions as "After a Push" and "Reliefs at Dawn" are the creations of a depth of insight and feeling which call forth a responsive feeling from those who are so fortunate as to see them.

Campbell Dodgson and C. E. Montague have contributed introductions to the work. The latter, writing from G. H. Q. in France, compares the flight of the airman in pursuit of the enemy to "a swallow's hunt for flies low over a stream—first the way large curves high above our lines, as if the bird were undulating idly, in caprice, and then the swift dart downward and the skimming rush along the trench, with the machine gun tapping, and the rise to sheer away for another foray and another and another"; while Mr. Dodgson gives a brief sketch of Mr. Nevinson's career and of the influence of futurism upon his work. Mr. Nevinson has shown that if he was for a time strongly attracted by some of the "extravagant practices" of that school, he has possessed the genius to adapt what was best in those methods to the treatment of his subjects with a success that bears witness to his sense and power to convey the movement of life in a manner intelligible to the average man.

REBUILDING FRENCH CITIES AND TOWNS

"Villes et Villages Français Après la Guerre." Préface de L. Bonnier. Par Léon Rosenthal. Payot et Cie, Paris. 4 fcs. 50.

At all periods in the world's history men have been found with the desire to enrich and beautify their homes and cities, but how haphazard and arbitrary, how little considerate of the many, while catering for the few, these efforts have often been is quickly recognized by those acquainted with the great cities of Europe. It was not, as M. Bonnier points out in his modest preface to this volume, until the Nineteenth Century, that there became apparent anything like a general demand that the privileges of comfort and sanitation, which had been hitherto reserved for those able to pay the price despotically set upon them, should be secured in some measure for every citizen.

M. Rosenthal, in his interesting and able book, has much to say on this subject, but it is not merely with the housing of the poor that he has to deal in these pages. He is concerned with village, town and city planning as a whole, in all its widest and most minute aspects, as it relates to every kind of modern requirement, whether of work, recreation, convenience or hygiene. The hamlet which has become a town, the town a city, has in France as elsewhere done so, for the most part, without system or plan, according as the immediate need or whim presented itself. The results have, in many cases, been as little satisfactory from an artistic as from a utilitarian point of view.

Viewing his subject from the standpoint of the artist, the practical man of affairs, the humanitarian and the patriot, M. Rosenthal brings to it further the enthusiasm and energy essential in the reformer.

As he has finely said, the town is the instrument in the total life of the people and as such it must develop with their intelligent cooperation—the primary object being always the greatest good for the greatest number. Thus only can France be true to that spirit of democracy, which during these past years she has shown herself steadily determined to sacrifice so much.

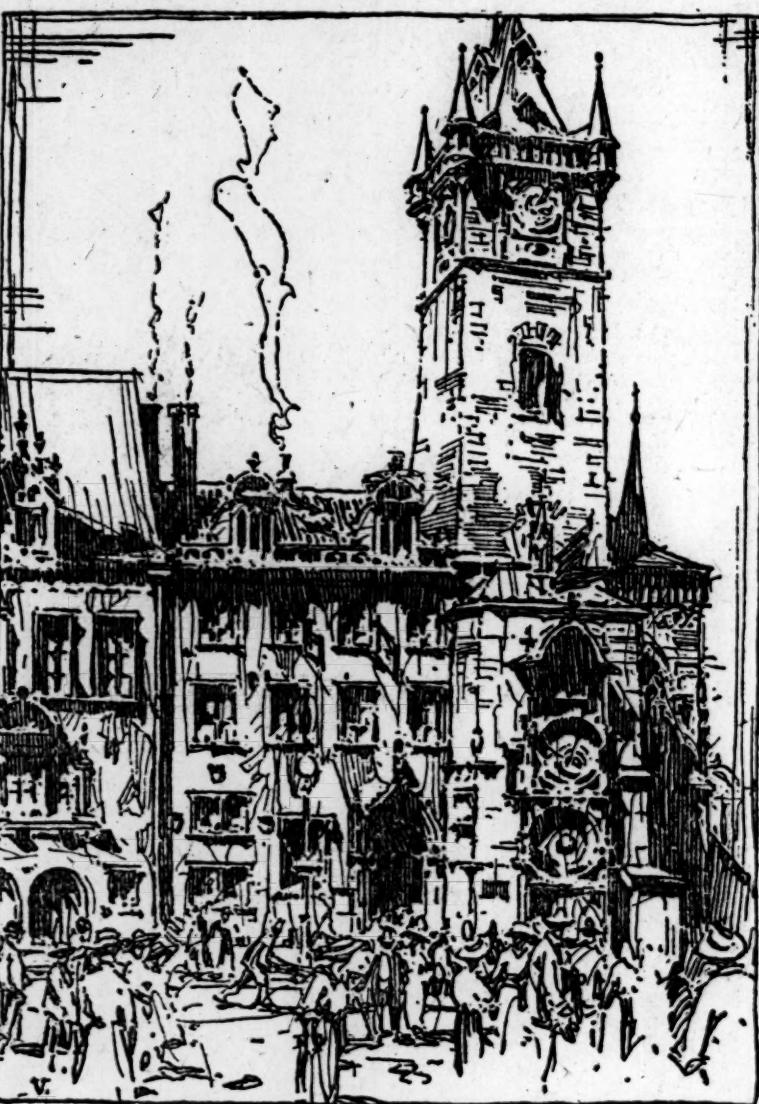
A gigantic opportunity lies before her in rebuilding her villages and cities, devastated by a ruthless enemy. Let not this work be undertaken blindly, hurriedly, because the desire to return to at least the site of the old home is great. Conditions tolerated before the war, insanitary, unhealthy, overcrowded, must be tolerated no longer. Neither ignorance, sentiment nor financial greed must be permitted to rob the individual and the state of their privilege and responsibility.

It is interesting, yet not surprising to learn, for the world is familiar with the marvelous recuperative genius of France, that already the vast work of reconstruction has begun in practice and in prospect. Thus, does the author believe, that out of a seemingly great evil there will arise a great and lasting good. But—and this point he does not tire of emphasizing—such a result is not to be attained merely by the labors of the few, however skilled, influential or in earnest they may be; it depends essentially for its success upon the initiative, energy, good will and cooperation of the whole. Only thus can the ideals of a true democracy find practical expression in the lives of the people.

AMERICAN NOTES

The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, having recently shattered its traditions as to the seat of editorial activity by moving from Park Street to the crest of Beacon Hill, now announces that it will be printed hereafter at Concord, N. H., instead of in Cambridge, Mass. Prosperity and not poverty is the cause.

The Bohemian National Alliance, Chicago, has sent forth a well-written and charmingly illustrated booklet on Bohemia and its value to civilization, edited by J. J. Zmhra and Vojta Benes, and also one on the "Economic Strength of the Bohemian (Tzecho-



Drawing by J. C. Vondrouk for "The Heart of Europe" by Charles Pergler. The Horologe-Tower (built in 1474) of the City Hall of Prague, Bohemia

Slovak Lands" by Mr. Benes, which are informing to all seekers after information about the meaning to Europe and America of the Tzecho-Slovak uprising and its recognition by the Entente Powers.

The artistic value of this propaganda is high as witness the booklet "The Heart of Europe" by Dr. Charles Pergler, with its noteworthy illustrations. From the press of George Allen and Unwin in London comes further argument by Dr. Edouard Benes in the form of a book entitled "Bohemia's Case for Independence." This contains many interesting facts regarding the Czech resources and abilities.

Tardily an edition of Sir Oliver Lodge's "The War and After" (George H. Doran Company, \$1.50 net) brought out in 1915 in London, has appeared in America with a new preface in which the author glorifies in the many new signs of a "Federation of the English-speaking race." He also lines up with those who say that the peace of tomorrow must provide that never again shall the discoveries of natural science "be profaned in the diabolical manner" that has been characteristic of this war by the methods perfected and used by Germany.

Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University, a critic than whom no higher can be named in the field of teaching of ethics, highly praises both the form and the content of "Moral Values: A Study of the Principles of Conduct," which Walter Goodnow Everett of Brown University has written.

Simeon Strunsky, who stands disclosed as the author of "Professor Latimer's Progress," a story which ran serially in the Atlantic Monthly, is a Jewish citizen of New York City, whose quiet yet penetrating humor has for some years been pleasing readers of the New York Evening Post.

The proceedings of the Lincoln Day Convocation at the University of Illinois, including the address of Captain Fernand Baldensperger of the French Army and a professor in the Sorbonne, Paris, have been published by the University of Illinois Press.

Paul Harris Drake in "Democracy Made Safe" (Le Roy Phillips, \$1 net) sets forth the thesis that the business of the world some day will be run without money, and all "profit" eliminated from interchange of service. It is the repetition of very ancient attacks on capitalism without any spice of freshness in the arguments used. All common interests of employer and employee are denied. Equality of material reward is urged for all men irrespective of ability, character and attainments.

The Pittsburgh Carnegie Library's monthly bulletin contains a bibliography of the works of Stephen Collins Foster, in some respects the most renowned and popular of American authors of folk songs.

Testimony given at the annual meeting of the American Library Association last week by men in charge of the libraries at the camps and can-

tonment of the army is to the effect that many persons are steadily being added to a book-reading and book-buying post-war constituency. Public libraries throughout the country never have been satisfied with the number of men patrons they have attracted or served in days of peace. The camp libraries are proving so serviceable as well as recreational to thousands of young men that it is believed they will be listed as civilian frequenters when they go back to their normal life. There certainly are to be more readers of books in the future, and inferentially more buyers also. The national ratio is low now compared with some countries much less literate.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

It is amusing to note the gusto with which Théophile Gautier acclaims the "romanticism" of his namesake, the Théophile of the Sixteenth Century, Théophile de Viau—to give the poet his full name, though he was generally known as Théophile and nothing more. Gautier includes him in his little series of "Grotesques," secondary poets with their own quaintnesses and peculiarities, fit subjects of study and research for those who relish a stroll off the highways of literature. Gautier picked up many pearls in the dusty quartos of the "secondary" poets, though he admits that some of them are not the genuine article. But Théophile is in himself a pearl of very great price who, for particular aesthetic reasons, arouses Gautier's enthusiasm, for some centuries before Mme. de Staël had coined the word romanticism, Théophile was fighting the good fight against the "school of the Grammarians," the Malherbes and the Boileaus, that pédant Malherbe with whose conceit and "aplomb damné," Gautier has no patience.

The truth is that Théophile loved beauty wherever he found it, that he unceremoniously shut the door on the gods of the Parnassus, spoke disrespectfully of Cupid with his bows and arrows, and preferred the Christian Marie to the Greek Phyllis. It was all very dangerous and, as Théophile was to learn to his cost, literary susceptibilities are awkward things when aggravated, and life becomes literally a hornet's nest when, besides the literary Messieurs les Jésuites take exception to a budding courtier's place in the sun.

Théophile belonged to a family of the petite noblesse. His father was a barrister at the Bordeaux bar—the père Garassu, spite of clear evidence to the contrary, would always have it that he was the son of a publican, but this was one of the least offensive of the good father's amenities—his grandfather had been secretary to the queen of Navarre and his uncle was given the governorship of Tournon as a reward for military services. Théophile was of a Huguenot family, and up to the time when, on his return from exile, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, he was known as a Calvinist at the Court of Louis XIII; and to be of the new religion at the court of that French king, and live in peace and safety, required qualities of wisdom which Théophile at the age of 20, fresh from his country home, did not possess. His short career can be rapidly outlined. A favorite at first among the young noblemen of the Court because of his facility at verse making and his unconventional liveliness, he made powerful enemies by his frankness and a waywardness which, while uncondemned in the young nobles of the period, furnished a ready handle to the enemies of a young man heretofore both in his views of religion and of literature. Warned by the "Chevalier du Guet" that he should leave the kingdom, he spent some time in London, where he made a fruitless effort at obtaining an introduction to the Court of James I. and wrote some pitiful verses describing the miserable lot of a faithful courtier shut off from royal favor. Théophile appears to have had no particular predilections on the subject of religion, and on his return he resolved to disarm his enemies by abjuring his faith. The remedy proved ineffective, and the appearance in 1622 of the "Parnasse Satyrique," a book which de Viau denied strenuously ever having written, a testimony corroborated by the printers, served the priests as an excuse for bringing charges of atheism and immorality against him. They appear to have suborned witnesses and by the influence of the King's confessor, to have secured his condemnation, which meant the stake in the Place de la Grève.

Théophile had left Paris before the end of the trial, and on learning the sentence wandered about the country seeking to escape arrest, but unsuccessfully. He was brought to Paris and thrown in the noisome cell which occupied a few years previously at the Conciergerie. Having addressed an appeal for revision to the King, his execution was deferred and at the end of two years the sentence was commuted to banishment for life. Théophile retired to the Duc de Montmorency's at Chantilly, the Duke having been his benefactor for many years, but the hardships of his two years' imprisonment had been quite as effective, if not quite so prompt, as the stake of the Place de la Grève in carrying out the purpose of his enemies, and Théophile, still at the beginning of his career, bade farewell to an unkind world.

Théophile was a "grand maître," a true artist and a master craftsman. Keenly sensitive to beauty and possessed of a freshness and originality of perception and feeling which made him disdainful of the cant, the singeries, he termed it, of contemporary writing. His feeling for nature inspired the most exquisite of his poems. In the bitterness of his captivity he sang of his home in the Angoulême: "Là se voit un petit château, de la sweet-scented winter jasmine, of the greenwood and the flowers of the field, and of his love for the Louvre, signs that his life has not altogether been spent on the banks of the Garonne, for then his muse would have been more fruitful."

Ma veine en eust été mille fois plus féconde. L'aie d'un papillon m'eust plus fourni de vers. Qu'aujourd'hui ne ferait le bruit de l'univers. He paints nature in exquisite detail

as in this verse of a poem written, probably, in the park at Chantilly: Oye le pignon et la linotte Sur la branche de ce rosier; Vois trembler leur petit gosier; Oye comme ils ont changé de note.

It is when Théophile sets forth his aesthetic creed in that fine Seventeenth Century prose of his that Gautier rubs his hands in delight. He remarks, "Théophile makes the same demands as we did during the rebellion of the Restoration." Théophile says: "We must write as moderns. Demosthenes and Virgil did not write in our time; we cannot write in theirs." "To invoke the Muses after the manner of those heathen is for us profane and ridiculous." (Strange language for an atheist.) "To imitate the virtue of a good prelate is well, but a courtier is not under the necessity of adopting either his mode of living or his vestments." We should write as Homer writes, but not by borrowing his phrases and expressions; we should write as he wrote, but not what he wrote. The spirit versus the letter, inspiration versus conglomeration, the grand old quarrel of ancients and moderns, unsupplied to this day, so that modern Boileaus can deplore that in the Nineteenth Century could be found in the Romantics of the Restoration

des sots de qualité, Pour juger de travers avec immunité; A Malherbe, à Racan préférer Théophile, etc.

A STUDY OF RACIAL TENDENCIES TODAY

"The Passing of the Great Race or the Racial Basis of European History." By Madison Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons: New York. \$2.00 net.

The new and amplified edition of a book by the chairman of the New York Zoological Society, for which Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, professor of zoology in Columbia University, has written an approving foreword, is as fine a specimen of the dogmatism of the naturalist who at the same time is an aristocrat, as can be found in literature.

The brotherhood of man, the idealism of the Declaration of Independence, the social ambitions of altruists, the hopes of democrats, the humanitarian policies of states and local communities are all ridiculed. The only salvation for the world, should only democratic tendencies continue, is that "some sane barbarians" might be left, who "may retain the basic truth that inequality and not equality is the law of nature." Heredity for him counts more than any environment; and to be born of any one of the several divisions of "the Nordic race" counts for more than economic, intellectual, moral or religious attainments that any individual "outside the pale" may achieve. He is an anti-Semite, anti-African and anti-Asiatic.

All blending of race stocks he deprecates, and conscious state and family control of multiplication of only fit offspring he champions. New York City is becoming "a cloaca gentium which will produce many amazing racial hybrids and some ethnic horrors that will be beyond the powers of future anthropologists to unravel." So far as North America is concerned, he sees the last stand of the "Great Race" as coming on the Pacific Coast, especially in the northern states of the Republic and the provinces of Canada, where climatic conditions as well as exemption from immigration from Europe and from Asia he thinks will breed men and women of the older type.

Such references to the present war as are included in the text stress its peculiarly disastrous effect upon the Nordic strains to be found among the belligerents, whether European or American, and the passing of the aristocratic race of races. The appended comment usually runs something like this: "This will tend to realize the standardization of type so dear to democratic ideals. If equality cannot be obtained by lengthening and uplifting the stunted of body and mind, it can at least be realized by the destruction of the exalted of stature and soul."

The inference from his comments on contemporary Germany's ethics in war is that, had not so many of the gentry and nobility of an older day been killed, there would not be so much brutality now from descendants of peasants without a trace of the Teutonic Nordic stock. England's greatest peril he sees as the passing of the vigorous Nordic aristocracy and middle classes to the radical and labor elements of the cities, both largely recruited from the Mediterranean type.

To date this work is the nearest approach in American literature of the sort of book that Gobineau in France and Houston Chamberlain in Germany have contributed to the chronicles of race-egotism and egotism and "cultural pride." To challenge it at once subjects the challenger to the charge of being "sentimental" and "ignorant." But it happens that the book appears at a time when proof is being given on an unprecedented scale that cultural and racial egotism is of all things the most abominable; and at a time also when Asiatics, Europeans and Americans—non-Nordic as well as Nordic—can combine to preserve moral ideas and ideals that make all differences of physical stature, complexion, shape of skull, etc., as insignificant as the fashions in clothes, and when the masses are out to exterminate government by caste.

Books Herein Reviewed and all other important publications. STEWART & KIDD CO. Booksellers, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

A NEW TRANSLATION OF HORACE'S ODES

"The Odes and Secular Hymns of Horace." Englished into rime verse corresponding to the original meters, by Warren H. Cudworth. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50.

The attraction of Horace is apparently universal. Every one who has ever wandered along the Tibur Road knows the charm:

Horace, thy tranquil soul doth share With us, immersed in coils and care. The unending charm of many an ode That bids us flee from grim despair Along the sunlit Tibur Road.

Most men some time or another yield to it in their studies; few, fortunately, carry the results to their publishers. And then, equally fortunately, publishers are usually hard-headed men. When, however, the publisher yields, and the latest translation appears, the loiterers on the Tibur Road hurry to the book counter, a little expectant, a little suspicious—altogether critical. On such occasions the daring scholar had better desert the pavement of the city for the pensive lawn and laurel hedges of his Sabine farm, and await the verdict with what equanimity he may. He may hope.

Defuit saxis agitur humor. Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes, Et minax—quod sic voluerim—ponto Unda recumbit.

but he probably has his doubts all the same.

The latest translator to risk the critical storm is Mr. Cudworth, and to be quite frank Mr. Cudworth's excuse is scarcely justified by the result. Mr. Cudworth admits that to follow in the wake of Mr. Conington down the stream of Horatian translations is greatly to dare, and Mr. Cudworth exaggerates not at all. Mr. Cudworth also insists that any rendering of the Odes "in order to convey, even in a shadowy manner, the general effect of the original, must maintain in its verse structure, an approximate equivalence to the Latin." But Mr. Conington realized all this, and discussed it freely and luminously in the preface to his own translation, and himself adopted a series of meters which he believed most fully approximated to the originals. Mr. Cudworth frankly relates this, and renders fully unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, inasmuch as he admits that the meters he uses have for the most part been used before. Indeed he goes further than this, he throws himself on the generosity of his critics by the frank admission that his only real excuse for yielding to temptation is the admission of Prof. Charles E. Bennett, that "the lure will always prove irresistible." No one knows that better than the critics, for have not they themselves given hostages to fortune half the time. So that, upon second thoughts, Mr. Cudworth's excuse may not seem altogether invalid to them.

Mr. Cudworth's Horace, then, is a sound, workmanlike piece of work, which he himself will be the first to admit does not lay claim to any superlative merit. Take, for example, his rendering of the famous Fifth Ode, the Ode to Pyrrha, "Quis multa gracilis." It has been translated ad nauseam since Milton tried his hand at it, and as a result Milton remains hard to beat. Certainly Mr. Cudworth's rhymes grog to knot, will not challenge success. Grog is an abominable word at best, but the exigencies of Mr. Cudworth's verse make other demands of a similar nature such as "geld," whilst gruesome applied to waves leaves very much to be desired.

Take another equally well-known example, that "Ad Postumum," beginning, "Eheu fugaces." Mr. Cudworth's adopted meter in no way improves upon that adopted by Mr. Conington, and his rendering cannot surely compare with that of his predecessor. Finally, turn to the Ode to Septimius, with its wonderful description of the Sabine farm, and compare the fourth stanza with two other well-known renderings.

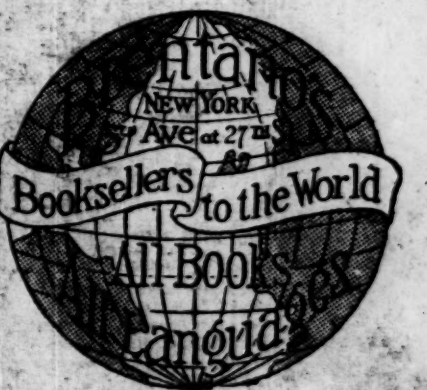
O, what can match the green recess, Whose honey not to Hybla yields, Whose olives live with those that bless Venafrum's field?

So writes Mr. Conington, and Dr. Marshall thus, Fairest on earth that little nook of ground Smiles to my sight, nor doth Hymettus bear Honey more sweet; Venafrum's oil hath found Its rival there.

Then comes Mr. Cudworth. Spot charms more than all the rest of earth: No clearer honey than Hymettus yield, No olive ever grew of goodlier worth In green Venafrum's field.

As a matter of fact Mr. Cudworth's third line kills the rhythm, and something else of his stanza. And now for the original. Ille terrarum mihi preter omnes Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto Mellis decedunt viridique certant Bacca venafro.

Where, then, does Mr. Cudworth's excuse come in. It is just in the lure, and that being so, much may be forgiven him, for if there were no Cudworths there might be no Coningtons. And this is no disparagement at all to Mr. Cudworth.



THE HOME FORUM

"In the Line of Truth"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE has a distinctly divine mission. Accepting to the fullest possible extent the spiritual idealism, and therefore the practical realism, of the teachings of Christ Jesus, it is here to show humanity how to save itself. It makes no claim that it is not sustaining. It is proclaiming the good news of man's inseparable unity with God. Absolute good, and on that Scriptural basis it is healing the sick by the operation of unfailing spiritual law.

Is this too idealistic or too transcendental, as is sometimes alleged? The very suggestion is indicative of an imperfect vision and a wrong concept. To seek the ideal is to seek for the perfect concept. This would establish a better condition of things than is presented in the world today, and that surely is an imperative necessity. Mere mortal sense has no vision beyond its own low level, but spiritual sense, with which every man is endowed, may be aroused into activity, and it is this spiritual sense that reaches out to the things that belong to a man's peace.

The human, or mortal mind is no help here; it knows nothing of spiritual sense and nothing of the truth. Upon what therefore does the student of this Science rely—he who has found in spiritual sense the power to demonstrate over sin and sickness? He looks to the divine Mind, and finds that his success, his peace and his happiness, are in exact proportion to his knowledge of and his realization of the presence of Mind. This is the simple lesson that the Master wanted men to learn. He knew with all the certitude of his familiar declaration "I say unto you," just as the world is now beginning to grasp, with the spread of Christian Science, that Mind alone can govern right, and that it is Mind alone that heals the sins and sorrows of the race.

In what way does the follower of Christian Science prove this? The reply does not, be it said confidently, involve any conflict of opinion, or any diverse theories. Christian Science is not a compendium of mortal vagaries

or speculations, nor is it founded upon the ipse dixit of any one person or any set of persons. Its Principle being divine, immortal, eternal, it is established on the rock of Truth, and it is the spiritual understanding of this that is revolutionizing humanity. The way to attain to this perfect ideal is clear. "The Christian Scientist keeps straight to the course," says Mrs. Eddy on page 268 of her "Miscellaneous Writings." "His whole inquiry and demonstration lie in the line of Truth; hence he suffers no shipwreck in a starless night on the shoals of vain glory."

The metaphor used here is instructive. Divine Principle is the spiritual compass—a sure and unerring guide. Is there anything in the world that men need more? Is not every man confronted daily with the illusions of mortal sense and with the temptations of the flesh? Here the student of Christian Science should know how to act. He is always growing in spiritual perception, and thereby he is gaining in wisdom and understanding, which are more precious than rubies. To the ardent materialist this sounds like a fable; for his range of vision and his course of action never extend beyond that of matter. But the man who through toil and struggle—driven possibly by physical pain, or moral wreckage—has found that saving power is spiritual and not material, and that the law of matter is that of sin, sickness and death, has been relieved of an enormous burden when he has, even in a measure, surrendered his belief that there is any life, intelligence or substance in matter. There is no epoch in a man's life that stands out so clearly as that which was the starting point of his spiritual awakening to this eternal truth.

More than ever is it imperative now that men should be able to establish their goings. No man sees clearly who does not see spiritually. Now Christian Science is the truth. In its application, as any man may experience, it completely reverses the testimony of the corporeal senses, showing that that testimony is false, and therefore that the man who is aiming at perfect health

ing must get rid of his belief in mortality. This of course does not mean that to think and live in the line of Truth is to take the line of least resistance. On the contrary, it means present warfare, persistent conflict with the flesh and with the myriad forms of evil.

Bunyan's famous allegory of the Christian's progress from the road to destruction to the celestial city—or as Mrs. Eddy puts it so often, from sense to Soul—is a wonderfully faithful delineation of the experience through which every man passes who is acquiring and applying a scientific knowledge of the truth. To the untutored, unenlightened mind, it may seem like an anomaly to assert that health, peace and harmony are only gained through struggle and persistent working and watching. That is not the divine will, nor is it in accordance with man's real being and his spiritual status as God's image. It is because the mortal sets up mortality; the struggle is to break that illusion of mortal sense, which must be uncovered and destroyed.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 323 of Science and Health: "Through the wholesome chastisements of Love, we are helped onward in the march towards righteousness, peace, and purity, which are the landmarks of Science." The chastisement is divine Love's unerring unfoldment of Truth. With this appearance, error knows that its end has come, but it fights until the spiritual idea is clearly perceived to be supreme, governing harmoniously men and nations alike. It rests with each man to prove this. There is no difficulty in finding Truth, and so beginning to get in line with Truth. Patient study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook reveals it. The tried and the tempted, the sick and the sinning may there discover what is the real cause of all their trouble, and with this discovery may learn that Christ, Truth, is still the only healer and Saviour of mankind.

The Hudson

I fancy I can trace much of what is good and pleasant in my own heterogeneous compound to my early companionship with this glorious river. In the warmth of youthful enthusiasm I used to clothe it with moral attributes. . . . I delighted in its frank, bold, honest character; its noble simplicity and perfect truthfulness. Here was no specious, smiling surface, covering the shifting sandbar and perilous rock, but a stream deep as it was broad, and bearing with honorable faith the bark intrusted to its waves. I gloried in its simple, quiet, majestic, epic flow, ever straight forward, or, if forced aside for once by opposing mountains, struggling bravely through them and resuming its onward march. Behold, thought I, an emblem of a good man's course, ever open, simple, and direct; or if, overpowered by adverse circumstances, he deviates, it is but momentary—he soon resumes his onward and honorable career, and continues it—Washington Irving.

When de Co'n-Pone's Hot

De is times in life when Nature Seems to slip a cog an' go Jes' a-rattlin' down creation. Lak an ocean's overflow; When the worl' jes' stahts a-spinnin' Lak a pickaninny's top. An' yo' cup o' joy is brimmin' 'Twell it seems about to slop; An' yo' feel jes' lak a race Dat is trainin' fu' to trot— When yo' mammy ses de blessin' An' de co'n-pone's hot. . . .

I have heard o' lots o' sermons. An' I've heard o' lots o' prayers. . . . But dem w'ds so sweetly murmured Seems to tech de softes' spot. When my mammy ses de blessin' An' de co'n-pone's hot. —Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Vasco da Gama's Voyage to India

In "Portuguese Portraits," Aubrey F. G. Bell gives an account of Vasco da Gama's famous voyage to India round the Cape.

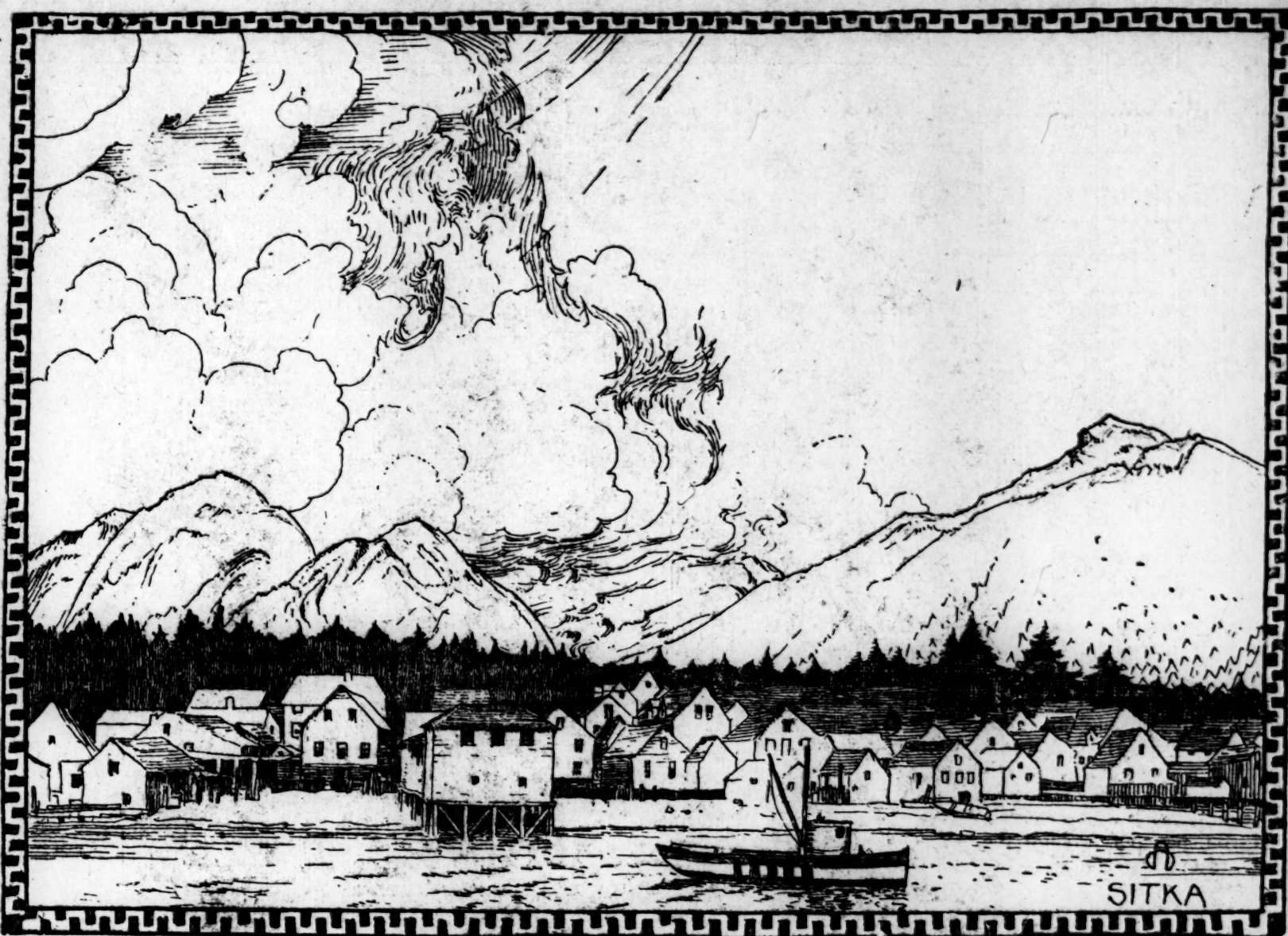
"In appointing Vasco da Gama, a knight of his household, to the command, King Manuel showed that he knew the value of the men who had grown up in the stern school of Joao II. The Gamas were a distinguished family of the south of Portugal; they had already rendered good service to the state—Vasco himself may have had a part in the work of discovering the coast of Africa—and if they were at times quarrelsome and unruly, their loyalty and courage were never in doubt."

"The three ships, of about a hundred tons, Sao Gabriel (Vasco da Gama), Sao Raphael (Paulo da Gama), and Sao Miguel (Nicolas Coelho), after about its gods. For the Samuri of Calicut was no simple King of Melinde, but a great potentate, accustomed to traders and to foreign civilizations. It was not without difficulty that Gama obtained an interview, and when he succeeded, the King, all aglow with jewelry, seated chewing betel, a page on either side, and his chief Brahman behind his chair, was fully a match for the haughty Gama. From one of his bracelets gleamed a priceless stone of a thumb's thickness, his necklace was of pearls almost of the size of small acorns, and from a gold chain hung a heart-shaped jewel surrounded by pearls and covered with rubies, and in the center a great green stone, an emerald, of the size of a large bean, belonging to the ancient treasure of the kings of Calicut. His golden trumpets were longer

of several weeks. . . . and in the beginning of March they reached Mozambique. Here, as at Mombasa a month later, the natives received them with every appearance of friendship, but made a treacherous if rather courageous attempt to seize their ships. The King of Melinde, a little further north, was friendly and loyal, and here the Portuguese obtained pilots for the voyage to India.

"The passage lasted less than a month, and on May 13 they sighted Asia, the end and object of their enterprise, and came to anchor off Calicut on the twenty-first. Calicut was a few miles distant, and Vasco da Gama, although implored by his brother not to risk his person by disembarking, started on the overland journey."

"The Portuguese were as ignorant about the King of the country as about its gods. For the Samuri of Calicut was no simple King of Melinde, but a great potentate, accustomed to traders and to foreign civilizations. It was not without difficulty that Gama obtained an interview, and when he succeeded, the King, all aglow with jewelry, seated chewing betel, a page on either side, and his chief Brahman behind his chair, was fully a match for the haughty Gama. From one of his bracelets gleamed a priceless stone of a thumb's thickness, his necklace was of pearls almost of the size of small acorns, and from a gold chain hung a heart-shaped jewel surrounded by pearls and covered with rubies, and in the center a great green stone, an emerald, of the size of a large bean, belonging to the ancient treasure of the kings of Calicut. His golden trumpets were longer



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Indian Town, Sitka, Alaska

Sitka is one of the most fascinating little towns in America. It is very small, almost forgotten by commerce, totally unknown to most people, lost among the islands and woods of the west coast of Baranoff Island, Alaska, and yet Sitka grips the imagination as few other western towns can do. Probably no other town on the Pacific is so beautifully situated. Its mountains, woods, old volcano, archipelago of little islands in front, and lake behind, make it very beautiful.

But Sitka has far more than scenery. It has history and romance. When Los Angeles and San Francisco were almost nothing, when Portland

was no more than a lumber camp and before Seattle was so much as a hole in the woods, Sitka flourished. It was bigger then than any of them, and more important commercially. Princes and bishops and high officers from the court of St. Petersburg walked its streets. It was the Russian capital of Alaska, and the Russian Government, with a heroic disregard for economics, set to work to build a great city there. They called it New Archangel, at first, for it was to be the great new trading center of the North, and besides establishing a trading post and a mission, and administrative and naval and military

offices, they proceeded to set up industries—lumbering, mining, smelting and foundrying. Then they sold Alaska to the United States and the industries had the misfortune to be forgotten.

Not only are Russian people still living in Sitka, and speaking the Russian language, but there are a Russian church, a Russian school, a Russian trading post, Russian residences, Russian street names, and in the neighborhood, Russian place names. Going to Sitka, passing between Chichagoff and Baranoff islands, and then sailing through Neva Strait and Olga Strait and Krestof Sound, the visitor feels

himself getting farther and farther away from Columbia River and Roaring Camp, and every other recognizable part of the U. S. A.

And yet most of Sitka's inhabitants are neither Russians nor Americans, nor even the Swedes, but Indians, and they alone are enough to make Sitka fascinating. Nowadays they do little but fish. They buy whatever clothes or household goods they need, but the curio stores and the museum are rich in examples of the old arts and handicrafts, at which they were so skillful. Their dugout canoes lie along the beach. An old war canoe is drawn up on the shore, and in the park, over by beautiful Indian River, there is the world's finest collection of totem poles.

The University of Paris

"This University of Paris, open to all the world, is open too to all the human beings in it. It makes no distinction of sex. Where African and Aryan stand on equal terms men and women too stand equally. There is neither in theory nor in practice the smallest administrative difference between them." A. Herbage Edwards writes in "Paris Through an Attic" (1918).

"The university exiges only three things," the writer continues, speaking of the appointment of professors: "1. A guarantee of previous study on the part of the professor; 2. A scientific method in the subject treated, and 3. A subject included in the 'Encyclopaedia Universelle'."

"Otherwise the door is wide open to the new man or the new science. And the university itself, while in no danger of running foolishly after new things, can adopt the new man or the new science when either has won his spurs. This is how new chairs get endowed in the Paris University with a frequency unmet elsewhere."

"When I went from Paris to Oxford, as after a while I did, it was almost like passing from a laboratory of hard

but living work to an interesting museum of antiquities. Quiet, charming, picturesque, full of an old-world interest, but of a university as I knew it hardly a trace. Did Oxford write upon its gates (as it well might), 'As it was at the Renaissance so it ever shall be, Greek and Latin without end,' one would have no quarrel with the place, but could then enjoy its calm and beauty in a deep aesthetic peace. But as the educational summit of a great nation, as the one of two final teaching authorities in a Twentieth-Century country, one can only mourn or rage."

"It is the tradition of the French University that all lectures should be open and public. From the days when Abelard disputed on the hill even now the Sorbonne has taught all learners free gratis, and for nothing. With the specializing of modern knowledge, with the specializing of the student in that knowledge, and with the taking over by the university of complicated examining functions, and the consequent preparation for those examinations, a system of cours fermes has grown up. Cours fermes are cours to which only students properly inscribed are admitted. And properly

inscribed means passing the baccalaureat or offering an equivalent and paying thirty francs, twenty for university fees and ten for the university library."

"In the Livret d'Etudiant of our year there were no less than fifty-two pages of lectures all told, of which by far the larger proportion were open, absolutely free, to all who chose to come. Fifty-two pages and those of a good size and closely printed."

"Students must attend a certain number of cours fermes (the others, the public ones, are called cours ouverts) in order to establish their right to be examined. They may go to as many cours ouverts as they think fit. They are rarely, in the Sorbonne proper anyway, in a majority there. For the audience of a cours ouvert is very mixed. Sometimes it is a fashionable audience from the 'other side' (of the river), sometimes a medley of loafers who go simply for the warmth and shelter, and are never turned out as long as they behave themselves; or sometimes simply persistent hearers of lectures who sit through course after course, year in, year out, making it apparently as much a part of their daily life as eating or dressing. In post-graduate work, almost all ouvert, a learned professor will sometimes find himself all of a sudden, perhaps, a celebrity on the boulevards, and his lectures in consequence inundated by a crowd who come to see this latest lion."

"There is a story told of Renan that when he had reached this pinnacle of fame and his cours in the Collège de France (like the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, this is another établissement d'enseignement supérieur) were taken possession of by a rush of sightseers so that his own students were crowded out, he gravely opened an Old Testament in the original Hebrew and, informing his audience that 'the class would now proceed to a study of the text,' handed it to the first person in the front row and so cleared the room."

"The French say the danger of the cours ouverts is the inducement it offers to play for popularity. But the professor must have done his work to get his chair, and the passing society lionizing of an odd man here and there in the Faculté des Lettres (it is practically non-existent elsewhere) seems a very little offset to the magnitude of such a system of untrammeled opportunity of learning. France, in effect, says to her children: 'The knowledge which the world now has, all this knowledge as far as possible shall be yours freely. I will give it you. Come you and hear it.'"

"It is in fact not 'la carrière,' but 'le savoir ouvert aux talents.'"

"Vasco da Gama, faced by a reception so courteous yet so insulting, maintained a proud, serene attitude, as he had when on his way to the palace—he is represented advancing slowly, waiting for the crowds to be cleared out of his way—and as he did later when placed under arrest by the Calicut, or Governor of the city. By his resolution during the dangers and obstacles of the voyage and by his calm behavior in Calicut he justified the King's choice and his subsequent fame."

"The fog comes on little cat feet. It sits looking over harbor and city on silent haunches and then moves on."

Fog

The fog comes on little cat feet. It sits looking over harbor and city on silent haunches and then moves on. —Carl Sandburg.

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Stevenson's Own Country

"Two facts, to my perception, go a great way to explain his composition," Henry James writes of Stevenson in his "Partial Portraits," "the first of which is that his boyhood was passed in the shadow of Edinburgh Castle, and the second that he came of a family that had set up great lights on

the coast. His grandfather, his uncle, were famous constructors of lighthouses, and the name of the race is associated above all with the beautiful and beneficent tower of Skerryvore. We may exaggerate the way in which, in an imaginative youth, the sense of the 'story' of things would feed upon the impressions of Edinburgh—though I suspect it would be difficult really to do so. The streets are so full of history and poetry, of picture and song, of associations springing from strong passions and strange characters, that, for our own part, we find ourselves thinking of an urchin going and coming there as we used to think (wonderingly, enviously) of the small boys who figured as supernumeraries, pages or imps, in showy scenes at the theater: the place seems the background, the complicated 'set' of a drama, and the children the mysterious little beings who are made free of the magic world. How must it not have beckoned on the imagination to pass and re-pass, on the way to school, under the Castle rock, conscious, acutely yet familiarly, of the gray citadel on the summit, lighted up with the tarts and bagpipes of Highland regiments? Mr. Stevenson's mind, from an early age, was furnished with the concrete Highlander, who must have had much of the effect that we nowadays call decorative. We have encountered somewhere a fanciful paper of our author's, in which there is a reflection of half-holiday afternoons and, unless our own fancy plays us a trick, of lights red, in the winter dusk, in the high-placed windows of the old town—a delightful rhapsody on the penny sheets of figures for the puppet-shows of infancy, in lifelike position and awaiting the impatient yet careful scissors. 'If landscapes were sold,' he says, in 'Travels With a Donkey,' 'like the sheets of characters of my boyhood, on a penny plain and two-pence colored, I should go the length of twopence every day of my life.'

"Indeed the color of Scotland has entered into him altogether, and though, oddly enough, he has written but little about his native country, his happiest work shows, I think, that she has the best of his ability, the best of his ambition. 'Kidnaped' (whose inadequate title I may deplore in passing) breathes in every line the feeling of moor and loch, and is the finest of his longer stories. . . . If it be a good fortune for a genius to have had such a country as Scotland for its primary stuff, this is doubly the case when there has been a certain process of detachment, of extreme secularization. Mr. Stevenson has been emancipated: he is, as we may say, a Scotchman of the world. None other, I think, could have drawn with such a mixture of sympathetic and ironical observation the character of the canny Lowlander, David Balfour, a good boy but an exasperating."

He That is Just

He that is just, and firm of will Doth not before the fury quake Of mobs that instigate to ill. Nor hath the tyrant's menace skill His fixed resolve to shake. —Horace (tr. by Theodore Martin).

In Fit Actions

He who has put forth his total strength in fit actions has the richest return of wisdom.—Emerson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Hollow Nonsense"

IF CONGRESS accepts the latest phase of war-time prohibition which has been proposed to it, and which is sufficiently illogical inasmuch as if war-time prohibition is advisable at all, it is advisable for the whole duration of the war, it will, according to Father McMahan, have violated the fundamental law of the rights of property and jeopardized the rights of religion, and all this owing to the intolerable, narrow-minded bigotry of the Puritan conscience. Indeed, Father McMahan feels so strongly on the subject that he insists that "they are attempting to make man moral by statute, a thing which not even God has been able to do." Now, when it comes to an argument like that, you see the poverty of the drink case almost at its zenith. Supposing that the Almighty did attempt to carry out moral reforms by statute, a suggestion no one but Father McMahan, it is to be imagined, ever made before, or ever will make again, why should He fail over prohibition, when Father McMahan will admit He is omnipotent? But of course such argument is simply childish, and childish from whatever point of view it is regarded.

If you may not prohibit the sale of intoxicants by statute, without interfering with human liberty, why may you prohibit the sale of poisons, or immoral literature, or any other thing that the law prohibits. Father McMahan talks in one breath of the rights of property, and in the next breath of interference with free will. "What is it but an interference with free will when you put up a notice-board to warn a man off an estate? If you have the power to create property without interfering with free will, you have the power to prohibit drink without interfering with free will. There is a large section of society which is known as criminal, but every law to keep crime in check is interference with the free will of the criminal. If a man may legally get drunk and reduce his family to starvation, why should he not steal in order to feed his family? In short, it is to be feared that Father McMahan has a very bad case, when he is reduced to defend it in such a ludicrous manner. As a matter of fact, most of the gentlemen who undertake the attack upon prohibition wind up by wishing somebody else would take their arguments off their hands, almost at any sacrifice. For instance, if Mr. Hurley and Mr. Gompers could be induced candidly to state exactly what they feel about their recent public appearance as champions of free drinking, they would probably admit, in the light of the chorus of half amused comment and altogether unanswerable statements of fact with which they have been met, that though they may have had the best of the vote, so far as Congress was concerned, their reputation for logic has undergone a considerable eclipse.

Out of the perfect deluge of repudiation which their cheerful committal of labor to Father McMahan's anti-prohibition freedom party has evoked, it is only necessary, indeed it is only possible, to take one or two instances haphazard. Mr. Hurley, in his anxiety to prove that labor prefers its appetites to its patriotism, has declared that enforced prohibition would mean the delay of the shipbuilding program. But, unfortunately, the President of the Great Lakes Engineering Works, Mr. John R. Russell, declares that if statutory permission were given for the sale of beer and light wines in the neighborhood of the yards, it would impede the program for the delivery of ships those yards have promised to Mr. Hurley's own Shipping Board. "Prohibition," he goes on to say, "has had such signal success in benefiting ship construction in Michigan that similar legislation is absolutely required, in our opinion, to enable the Shipping Board to carry out its war program for output. We are firmly in favor of the Jones Amendment to the Food Emergency Bill." Next comes Mr. Kresge, with a table of men who failed to report, after a wet and dry Monday, in the Henry Ford Motor Company works, in Detroit, employing 40,000 men. The first Monday of April last was a wet Monday, and out of the 40,000 men 2620 men failed to report next day. But on the first dry Monday only 1628 failed to report, and after the second dry Monday only 1500. The failure of 2620 men to report after a wet Monday is a tolerably difficult fact to reconcile with national efficiency in the war. Mr. Hurley is so put to it for an argument that he produces one based on the lines of the confidence trick. He explains that prohibition, owing to the indignation of labor, would lead to something worse than drunkenness. But not only does labor object to figuring as Mr. Hurley's phantom example of the consequences of prohibition, but that "intolerant faddist," the Secretary of the Navy, goes the length of explaining that, if Mr. Hurley and Mr. Gompers would trust a little less to their imagination and a little more to facts, they would discover that so far from labor having broken out into riots where prohibition is in force, labor has loyally accepted it, and done far better work in consequence.

Not that it must be believed for a moment that it is only drunkenness which is affected by prohibition. Prohibition affects the whole gamut of crime, as every authority on the subject has explained ad nauseam. Take the state of Indiana. The last wet month in that state was March, 1918, and in March, 1918, there were 2294 arrests for all causes. The next month, April, saw a decrease in these arrests to 1861, and the month following a further decrease to 1679. Nor is March, 1918, altogether a fair month to take, for it is clear that prohibition had already made its inroads on crime in advance, probably owing to the gradual closing down of the saloon, for in the months of April and May, 1917, corresponding to the first two prohibition months of 1918, the total arrests for crime had been as high as 2829 and 2863. Father McMahan may therefore be glad to notice that

even if you cannot obliterate crime by statute, you can at least reduce it very considerably.

Of course, there is another side to this question, it is the side brought out by a certain Mr. Mencken, in the New York Evening Mail, a paper which it is charged has been run for some time in the interests of the German Government. Mr. Mencken is horrified at the loss of liberty foreshadowed in prohibition, and the free men of drink have been so enlightened by his utterances that they have reproduced them in leaflets for indiscriminate distribution.

Mr. Mencken, as a true believer in liberty, is disturbed at the "hollow nonsense" retailed by the "professional prohibitionist," one of "a large, and growing, and extremely impudent and sinister class of men." This "hollow nonsense," he goes on to explain, keeps the sinister man in a fat job, swells him with importance in the eyes of the ignorant, and makes him influential and bold. But, declares Mr. Mencken, what does the enlightened drinker, the normal, decent, self-respecting citizen, get out of prohibition? Why, "he sees his liberties destroyed by an intolerable espionage, his peace invaded, his taxes raised, and his neighborhood, perhaps, polluted by the lawbreakers who flourish under prohibition's wing." On the whole it is perhaps as well that Mr. Mencken slipped in that insinuating little "perhaps" of his own. Mr. Mencken's "perhaps" has, it is obvious, as much virtue as Touchstone's "if." Surely the world should rise to a man against that impudent and sinister class, which once numbered Abraham Lincoln in its ranks, and today harbors that "invader of the peace," Josephus Daniels. And then, only think of it, the peace of the decent, self-respecting purifiers of the saloons invaded by the noisy prohibitionist, and polluted, presumably after closing time, by lawbreakers flourishing under the protection of the Anti-Saloon League! Decidedly there is much virtue in a "perhaps."

Screening De Ratibor

ONE of the most significant developments of recent times in Spain is the bill for the suppression of espionage, prepared by Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, which has just been passed by the Cortes. The story behind it is a long and troubled one, but it may be briefly summarized. Some months ago, there came into the possession of the Madrid newspaper El Sol a series of documents which went to prove that the German Embassy in Madrid had, for some time, been engaged in a series of intrigues designed to promote and perpetuate unrest in Spain, and to hamper the actions of all those public men who were credited with sentiments friendly to the Entente Allies. The evidence was so clear and circumstantial as to leave no shadow of doubt in regard to the matter, and El Sol immediately placed the whole of it at the disposal of the government. After waiting a reasonable time, but in vain, for the government to take action, El Sol decided to take the risk of publishing the documents in full, and thereafter was unfolded in its columns the remarkable story of the anarchist Miguel Pascual, telling of his dealings with the German Embassy in Madrid, and of the various campaigns and enterprises which had been subsidized, through the Embassy, with German money.

Day after day the evidence against the Embassy piled up; the proprietors of El Sol were threatened with prosecution; the paper was more than once suppressed, and every device was resorted to to prevent further disclosures and to discredit those that had already been made. El Sol, however, continued with dogged persistence to give its story to the world, and finally succeeded in making it public to the last line of the last paragraph.

Then, when it was all over, came the "explanation" of the German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, and his explanation was, perhaps, the most astounding part of the whole proceeding. For the Prince de Ratibor did not attempt to deny any of the really important charges made against the Embassy, but admitted, as a matter of course, the fact that the Germany Embassy had paid a sum of money to a notorious anarchist, in order that "he might counteract the propaganda of the Spanish interventionists who wished to shake the policy of neutrality that had been proclaimed and maintained by the Spanish Government."

The feeling in Spain in regard to the matter ran high. Several papers timidly followed in the footsteps of El Sol, and reproduced extracts from the incriminating document. The German U-boat outrages on Spanish shipping added fuel to the flames, and the demand that the government should take action grew in strength. Very little was to be hoped for from the makeshift ministry under the leadership of Señor García Prieto, but when this ministry resigned and was followed by the famous Coalition Cabinet, numbering amongst its members no fewer than four former premiers, many men in Spain, and many more beyond its borders, looked for some decisive action, at last, by Madrid in regard to Germany.

For weeks, stretching on into months, however, both Spain and the rest of the world have waited in vain. What exactly has been going on behind the scenes during these months of inaction it is, of course, impossible to say, but the result is now disclosed.

The action which the government has at last taken in regard to espionage and intrigue, as set forth in the bill just passed by the Cortes is, it may be quite frankly stated, as sinister as it is significant. Ostensibly, the act is one to assist in the suppression of espionage. Actually, it is a measure to screen Prince de Ratibor from the consequences of his activities during the last three years. In spite of the fact that he has violated all the canons of diplomacy, to say nothing of the canons of common honesty, the Prince de Ratibor is still not only a persona grata at the Spanish court, but, as far as can be ascertained, has never been the subject of any protest on the part of the Spanish authorities to Berlin. The act originating with Señor Dato makes it an offense punishable by imprisonment and a heavy fine to give information to the prejudice of any foreign power, "to publish, transmit or circulate views or opinions which may be considered contrary to the respect due to the neutrality of Spain, and to speak or write to the prejudice of any

foreign state, official, army, government, people, or diplomatic representative."

There can be no question as to the object of such a measure. The only question is how far it was actually dictated by the Prince de Ratibor himself. This is no time to mince words or to have a nice regard for diplomatic feeling, and it must be again insisted that the time has long gone by when a nation like Spain, dependent as she largely is upon the good will and self-sacrifice of the Allies, can be allowed to take action, or to maintain inaction prejudicial to the interests of these Allies, and entirely favorable to the interests of their enemies. Spain may yet find, and, indeed, ought to find out quickly, that "screening de Ratibor" is, to say the least of it, a short-sighted policy.

The Collection of Poll Taxes

THE collection of poll taxes in Boston, on a scale not thought practicable by politicians for many years, is proposed by the newly installed collector of taxes, Frank S. Deland. The collector is aware of the fact that the city of Springfield secures from 98 to 99 per cent of its poll taxes, the city of Worcester from 90 to 93 per cent, Lynn over 90 per cent, and many other cities percentages close to the assessment. He is cognizant of the fact that all over the Commonwealth of Massachusetts thought is awakened to civic obligation, and that tax collectors are enforcing the law, even imprisoning recalcitrant individuals as examples of what failure to discharge this obligation to the municipality may entail.

The poll tax is in reality a tangible lesson to the newcomer to the United States. To him it is an honor and a privilege to participate in the support of the government which he has recently made his own. Payment of this tax binds him the more closely to government until politicians seek to buy a vote, thus instantly disillusioning a man who has been told of the ideals upon which his chosen government is founded. The privilege of paying the tax of \$2 a year, voted and favored by the majority pledged to rule in a democracy, is an indication of the good standing of a person in a community. It helps to make him a part of the government, encourages him to vote and to help to establish and maintain a clean, honest, and efficient government.

During many years of political administration in the city of Boston the collection of poll taxes has gone largely by default. For years these collections have not averaged more than 30 to 33 per cent of the total amount due, the city on their account. When collectors have been ready to enforce the law and to compel payment of poll taxes, mayors have interfered. It has become a tradition in Boston that a mayor who would enforce the collection of poll taxes will efface himself from politics. It is this state of affairs that the present collector of taxes in Boston proposes to bring to an end. He is the instrument of the law.

The question of civic duty looms large. It should be brought to the attention of every man. The time is passing when special privilege in the way of exemption from the duties of citizenship may be granted certain ones in communities while others are compelled to bear their own share of financial responsibility and also the share of some shirker. In a democracy all must join in the duties of upholding the state. The day is dawning when city administrations cannot claim to be efficient, or even honest, if they fail to enforce the laws and to secure from the citizens, wherever legal, this earnest of their being part and parcel of the body of the state.

Allan Water

Most English-speaking people know Allan Water, at any rate by name, and if not otherwise at any rate as a well-known character in comedy known Brazil. For wherever the English language is spoken there has surely traveled with it the famous ballad "On the Banks of Allan Water." True, the words are oftentimes lost in the tune, so that for most people only the tune remains, yet all that surrounds it must be a grateful recollection to many the world over. And then when one visits Allan Water in actual being, either where it glides softly under the trees on its way to the Forth past the Bridge of Allan, or, when far up in the Ochils, away beyond Dunblane, it tumbles from ledge to ledge among the rocks and heather, Allan Water is never disappointing.

In its short course it presents many and varied pictures. A passage along its banks is like a journey up the Alps in early summer. There one passes through all the seasons in a few short hours. In the valley the fields are fresh and green, mottled with wild flowers, and then, as one climbs the mountain side, summer gradually gives way to spring, and spring to winter, with the snow piled high on the summit. So it is with Allan Water. Its even calmness at the Bridge of Allan gives no hint of the turbulent stream which, in the days of spate, rushes through Blackford, sweeps by the pines of Greenloaning, or moves silently into mystic depths past Kinbuck, within hail of Sheriffmuir. It is full of history, of course, hereabout, made famous by fact and in fiction. It was on the heights of Sheriffmuir that the forces of Argyle, in the rebellion of 1715, held the road to Stirling through one whole November day against the clansmen under the Earl of Mar. The Jacobites mustered 12,000 strong, and the Royalists, under Archibald Campbell, mustered no more than 4000. At the end of the day both sides claimed victory, as both sides often do, but the Earl of Mar had "deemed it more prudent to retire," and Argyle still held the road to Stirling.

There's some say that we wan,
And some say that they wan,
And some say that nane wan at a', man;
But one thing I'm sure,
That at Sherramuir,
A battle there was, that I saw, man;
And we ran, and they ran,
And they ran, and we ran,
But Florence ran fastest of a', man.

A stone amidst the heather marks the site of the battle, but for the rest perhaps the prevailing feature of Sheriffmuir today, as always, is its silence. No sound is to be heard anywhere but the unexpected movement, maybe, of a mountain sheep, or the hurry and scurry of

Wharry Burn as it runs down the hillside into the valley to join itself with Allan Water.

Allan Water itself tumbles on toward Dunblane, and, suddenly, round one of those wide sweeps which the builders of ancient times loved so well, comes within sight of the Norman tower and "perfect simplicity" of Dunblane cathedral. Here Allan Water is in a hurry once again. The Bridge of Allan, only three miles away, lies well below in the valley, and so, in sudden deeps and wide wimpling shallows, the river flows on until, the hills and moors left far behind, Allan Water winds through the green fields of the valley, with all the dignity of a south country stream, on into the broad waters of the Forth.

Notes and Comments

IN HIS spirited appeal to Colonel Roosevelt for cooperation in Irish recruiting, Colonel Arthur Lynch refers to the Germans as "thundering at the gates of Paris." It is a fair statement, of course, but the Allies seem as loath to open to this knocking as ever was the porter in Macbeth's castle. And, meanwhile, the German without the gates must be listening with terrible uneasiness to the marked knocking, ever growing louder, at his own very loosely fastened back door. "The entire population of the Murman coast" has lifted the knocker pretty smartly, and rammed it home pretty loudly. Soon, no doubt, there will be quite a crowd round the door, all eager to gain an entrance.

SIXTY years from the first successful operation of a cable under the Atlantic Ocean, or on August 20 of this year, it is not improbable that a fleet of aeroplanes will be sailing over that ocean between the United States and somewhere in Europe. In this connection, it might be well to remember that there was a slight interruption in transmission after Queen Victoria and President Buchanan had exchanged greetings, but there never afterward was the slightest doubt as to the eventual success of the undertaking. Let there be no discouragement if there should be a hitch at the beginning in over-ocean aeroplaning. Such things, when they occur, are, incidental, and are generally confined to beginnings.

GENERAL COUNT MAX MONTGELAS is said to be a second Count Lichnowsky. From the safe retreat of Switzerland he has written in the Berliner Tageblatt an article protesting against military excesses of which he was an indignant witness at the beginning of the war. It would be instructive, as well as timely, if some one were to compile reliable statistics giving the number of prominent Germans in revolt against militarism who have already sought refuge under the friendly sheltering wing of the little republic.

It is suggested, by the Council of National Defense, that there be no exchange of Christmas gifts in the United States next December, but that people exchange cards and letters instead. But, when it comes to that, why cards and letters? Why not put the amount that would be spent on stationery and postage into thrift stamps? However, there should be no objection to an exchange of friendly nods.

ACCORDING to The New East, there has been some sharp comment upon the reported interference of the Japanese Minister of Education with the arrangements for lectures by an American at the Imperial University, on the subject of American democracy. As the lectures were to take up the specialized subject of the American Constitution, the Japanese may have imagined that propaganda work was intended. But one can quite understand the dilemma of autocratic Japan, if the professors from the countries of each of the Allies, acting upon the precedent set, should offer to expound their own particular forms of constitutional government.

THE esteemed Springfield (Mass.) Union should be pleased to learn from police statistics for the saloon year, ended April 30, that restriction upon the distillation of liquor has had the effect of greatly reducing the number of arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts, and consequently of reducing the number of inmates of eleemosynary, reformatory, correctional, and penal institutions. The Union has held, in the past, to the position that prohibition does not promote sobriety and attendant virtues. In the present case, prohibition has played no part. But sobriety has been promoted by the higher price of liquor and the difficulty of obtaining it. Prohibition aims to substitute impossibility for difficulty, so that, wherever honestly enforced, it beats restriction all to pieces.

EVERYBODY knows the important part which automobiles, taxis, and motorbuses have played in the war, but not everybody remembers the part performed by the good roads which have rendered such signal service possible. For years, the fine, macadamized, well-kept highways of France have been the admiration of travelers. Today, many of these roads are worn by the incessant traffic of war and are torn by shot and shell. But if the French had been content with anything less than perfection before 1914, the war automobiles would have had small chance for speed or great usefulness. An officer in the engineer corps of the United States Army has recently declared that, in an emergency, it would be possible to get together, in a few days, on the west front 200,000 automobiles, which would be able to rush 800,000 men and their equipment over the French highways to any weak spot in the line. Napoleon knew that a good road was always an important military asset; so did the modern Frenchman.

THE Odyssey of the Tzecho-Slovak soldiers in Siberia continues. Whoever would have thought, a few months ago, that the Bohemia whose freedom is still in the making would so soon be winning her national spurs by the Pacific shores. Surely these roaming thousands, in serving thus the cause of humanity, are building better than they know! But was it not King John of Bohemia who bore the ostrich plumes with the motto "I serve"?